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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RY

To Our Readers

Beginning early next year the stocks page will be transmitted from **arabnews** London Bureau every night and appear the next morning.

Readers who are interested in charting the progress of a stock on a major world market are requested to give details and specify on which market the stock is listed.

Please write, before Dec. 31, to:

The Financial Editor
Arab News
P.O. Box 4556
Jeddah

Plane crashes near Ankara

ANKARA, Dec. 23 (AP) — A Turkish Airlines jet with 43 persons on board crashed Sunday on a fogbound hill as it prepared to land at Ankara's airport, airport officials said.

The official said there were at least four survivors among the passengers on the domestic flight. Officials said all passengers were Turkish.

Military and civilian rescue teams were sent to the crash site, about 62 miles north of the city center, where four injured persons were removed from the wreckage and taken to nearby hospitals, initial reports said.

Iran orders martial law against Baluchi rebels

TEHRAN, Dec. 23 (AP) — Faced with new internal unrest and growing world pressure, Iran has imposed martial law on the Baluchistan region and raised the possibility of allowing journalists to pay a Christmas visit to the U.S. Embassy hostages.

Sean McBride, the Nobel Peace Prize winning Irish politician arrived in Tehran late Saturday night and went immediately to the foreign ministry for a meeting with Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Tehran newspaper *Banad* reported.

Ghotbzadeh has invited McBride to sit on an international panel that would investigate what Iran claims are American crimes against the country. McBride could not immediately be reached for comment, and it was not known whether he had come to Iran to take part in an inquiry or to try to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Pope John Paul II, in his strongest comment yet on the embassy takeover, said it was a violation of "unquestionable international law."

In New York, U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reported to the Security Council that he saw no hope for early release of the 50 hostages despite his repeated appeals for their freedom, including a personal message to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Waldheim's report of diplomatic failure is a formal condition before the Council can act on a U.S. request for sanctions against Iran, a move that may come up for consideration later this week.

After a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in Tehran, Hassan Qabuzi said Khomeini had granted permission for reporters to visit hostages in the embassy Monday. He said Khomeini wanted black reporters to be given preference.

Khomeini had said Friday clergy would be allowed to make a visit to the hostages and blacks would be given priority, because blacks had reacted favorably to the revolution.

Ghotbzadeh, asked about the statement, said a visit by reporters was only a possibility.

The "dead-end" holding the embassy said no one would be admitted to see the hostages

before the delegation and there were no plans for other visits later.

In New York, three American clergymen said they had received official invitations.

Baluchistan, in the southeast, is the latest region of Iran to erupt in violence. The Baluchi tribes have long resented control by the central government.

The third straight day of anti-government violence Saturday in the regional capital of Zahedan raised the official death toll to 10.

The central government ordered the army to take control of the city as masked gunmen set up roadblocks in the area and fired from rooftops. State-run television said the army restored order by evening.

Radio Zahedan broadcast repeated appeals for calm from Sunni and Shia leaders. Baluchistan is predominantly Sunni.

Tehran's most prominent religious leader, Ayatollah Hussein-Ali Montazeri, meanwhile reaffirmed Saturday that Iran intended to put the hostages on trial, but Ghotbzadeh contradicted him.

The students occupying the embassy demand that the Shah be returned and maintain that even though he has left the United States they will try the hostages.

"The American hostages' espionage activities in Iran are definite and so is their trial," Tehran Radio quoted Montazeri as saying.

Ghotbzadeh, however, told reporters "for the 100th time" that a trial was not being discussed by the Revolutionary Council.

The foreign minister refused to comment on the U.S. request for sanctions against Iran until after a full Revolutionary Council meeting due later.

In other developments, Central Bank of Iran sources said Iran is preparing to withdraw \$2 billion from British banks because it fears a freeze in a show of support for the United States. Iran has \$4 billion in assets in British banks, the sources said.

The United States meanwhile told the Soviet Union that relations between the two countries would be severely impaired if the Kremlin uses its veto power to block sanctions.

Arafat warns of M.E. war

COLOGNE, West Germany, Dec. 23 (R) — The Middle East is on the brink of an explosion and there is a danger of war there, according to Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) leader Yasser Arafat.

In an interview with West German Radio, Arafat called on Europeans to take "courageous steps" to take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to achieve a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1980.

The P.L.O. acknowledged the importance of Europe in influencing international public opinion and particularly that of the United States, he said.

Without a clear stand by Europeans, their diplomacy and that of the Americans would lead into the "dead-end" of the Camp David accords.

Israel's economic difficulties could push it into a military adventure, he said.

In another development a spokesman for the Arab Liaison Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriya's Parliament in London Sunday denied that any mediation was taking place in a dispute between Libya and Palestinian guerrillas, the Libyan news agency Jana reported.

The agency quoted the spokesman as saying that the dispute was in fact between the Palestinian masses and the leadership of Fateh, the largest Palestinian commando group headed by Yasser Arafat.

Palestinian sources in Beirut said Saturday that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and Arafat had taken a first step toward patching up their row.

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Qaddafi supports Teddy for president

PARIS, Dec. 23 (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi is quoted in an interview as saying he hopes Teddy Kennedy will be the next U.S. president.

Qaddafi also says he would support President Carter's brother Billy if he decided to run for the presidency.

In a copyrighted interview published this weekend in *Figaro* magazine, Qaddafi was quoted as saying "we think he (Kennedy) would be better than the present president."

But he also said he would support Billy Carter, who has warm personnel ties with Qaddafi, "if one day he wants to become president." He called Billy Carter's friendship with Libya "a victory for the Libyan revolution."

Qaddafi appeared to confirm to interviewers Aubins and Michael Kirtley that he was financing the construction of atomic weapons for use by the Muslim world.

He claimed the Muslims were "terrorized" by the nuclear powers "and it is natural that we want to feel secure, that we want to possess a nuclear power."

Qaddafi reiterated his longstanding conviction that the Mideast conflict can be solved only by sending the immigrant Jews of Israel back to their countries of origin.

Asked why he backed Ugandan dictator Idi Amin and gave him political asylum, Qaddafi replied that he never supported Amin's bloody treatment of his own people, but respected the fact that he was the first African leader to break relations with Israel and support the Palestinians.

By Iraq

300 firms boycotted

BAGHDAD, Dec. 23 (R) — About 300 foreign ships and firms were blacklisted by Iraq this year for doing business with Israel, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Sunday.

Ministry of trade sources said a closer watch on enterprises dealing with Israel resulted in 22 foreign companies and ships abiding by Arab boycott of Israel regulations.

The banned companies and ships were American, British, French, Cypriot, Greek, Canadian, Indian, Yugoslav, West Germany, Japanese or Romanian, the sources said.



NEW CHIEF: Chairman of the Board of Chase Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller, left, listens to his replacement, Willard C. Butcher at a news conference in New York this week. Butcher is expected to take over as the bank and corporation chief executive effective Jan. 1

Lebanese tycoon victim of plot -- Lord Chalfont

By Anne Whitehouse
London Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 23 — An international "conspiracy" is covering up the whereabouts of a vanished Lebanese shipping tycoon and his British secretary, claims Lord Chalfont, former U.K. Foreign Office minister.

"A whole series of apparently misleading trails has left us no nearer finding them than five months ago," he said. "We don't even know if they are alive or dead."

Aladin Bahri, 37 and his 23-year old secretary Theresa Drake mysteriously vanished on a business flight to Jeddah from Athens last August. The pilot of Bahri's Lear executive jet made a routine call to Cairo air traffic control and then nothing more was heard of them.

Early reports by MOSSAD, the Israeli secret service, claimed the jet was forced down by two Libyan MiG fighter planes to a secret base in Libya.

Western press reports said that Bahri had been on his way to sign a contract involving a £160 million arms and oil deal with Syria.

"But when I checked with the Israelis they denied ever having originated the report," said Chalfont. "And soon after we learned the plane had flown instead to Syria. But this too we have found no evidence for."

The latest report from Washington CIA sources is that the two are in the Seychelles of their own free will.

"But I have just had his checked out," says Lord Chalfont, "and I don't believe it is true." The same reports have put out that Bahri and Theresa were closer than just secretary and boss, "but we can find no evi-

dence for this, Chalfont said. "Her father certainly doesn't believe they were."

Lord Chalfont is chairman of Theresa's father's shensbury company, Industrial Cleaning Papers. "Tom Drake came to me after his daughter disappeared" he said "and I personally alerted contacts in the Foreign Office and the countries that were alleged to be involved. These included Israel, the U.S., Greece and several others."

"I am completely mystified by the whole thing," he commented. "There is no apparent connection between the sources of the different reports, so we can make no conclusions. But it is tempting to think someone somewhere is determined to keep us off the track."

"But I must admit occasionally I feel the simplest solution is the answer: that the plane crashed in the desert and left no trace. This is what Mr. Bahri's company and family believe."

Dr. Said Kana, vice-president of Bahri's shipping empire, Bahri's wife and members of his family in Athens issued a public statement in October stating they had made an extensive but unsuccessful search over land and sea with the full cooperation of the governments concerned.

It said: "We deplore and completely disassociate ourselves from unfounded rumors which have appeared in recent press articles, causing considerable distress to all concerned. Enquiries have not shown any government or government agency to be in any way involved."

Bahri's office in Athens is in a building shared by several foreign embassies. It was there that Theresa went to work as his personal assistant last January.

N. Yemen receives King's message

SANAA, Dec. 23 (SPA) — President Abdullah Saleh Sunday received a message from King Khalid.

The message was delivered by Minister of Electricity and Industry Ghazi Algaosabi arrived here earlier Sunday.

The message was part of the continuing process of consultations between the countries and dealt with current circumstances in the Arab world and the need for unity of ranks and further coordination cooperation.

Algaosabi was met at Sanaa airport by Lutf Al-Thor, the minister of development and head of the Central Planning Commission in North Yemen, A. Al-Ghamidi, Saudi charge d'affaires here, and the embassy staff.

Aboard the same plane was the Kingdom's ambassador here, Sheikh Tarrad Al-Harbi.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Prince S. Al-Faisal arrived in Tripoli Sunday, H making a visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Dr. Ali Abdul Salam Treiki, who was the airport to greet him.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Sheikh Abdullah Al-Faisal and the ambassador of other Arab countries also welcomed him to Libya.

In an arrival statement, Prince Saud said he hoped the visit would further cement brotherly relations and cooperation between the two countries and fulfill the expectations of the Arab and Islamic world. He added the visit was aimed at ensuring coordination between the two countries to serve their joint interests.

Zia arrives today for Mecca prayers

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 23 (R) — Pakistani martial law ruler Gen. Zia-ul-Haq will Saudi Arabia Monday to give thanks prayers at Mecca's Grand Mosque following the expulsion of Muslim extremists occupied it for 15 days.

A foreign ministry spokesman said general would make a three-day private visit to Mecca to give thanksgiving during which he was expected to have talks with King Khalid.

NCB

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Media minister urges objectivity in Gulf reporting

JEDDAH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani has called on international information media to be truthful, honorable, substantial and just when reporting about the Gulf.

The call was issued after a one day meeting of Gulf information ministers in Riyadh to plot a joint strategy to face malicious reporting about the area.

Dr. Yamani said that many press campaigns against the area are the results of people ignoring basic principles.

He said that the Riyadh meeting discussed a set of measures to "improve information cooperation among the countries of the area, and reviewed recent events in the light of the growing importance of the Gulf."

He said the ministers stressed that all information media should be active in serving the develop-

ment and progress of civilization of the peoples of the area.

The media should contribute in bringing prosperity, stability, sovereignty, understanding and peace to all the countries of the world.

He said that the misleading campaigns of some hostile media had recently been directed specifically against the Gulf countries. He added that the Gulf media will cooperate and coordinate their activities to counter that sort of propaganda.

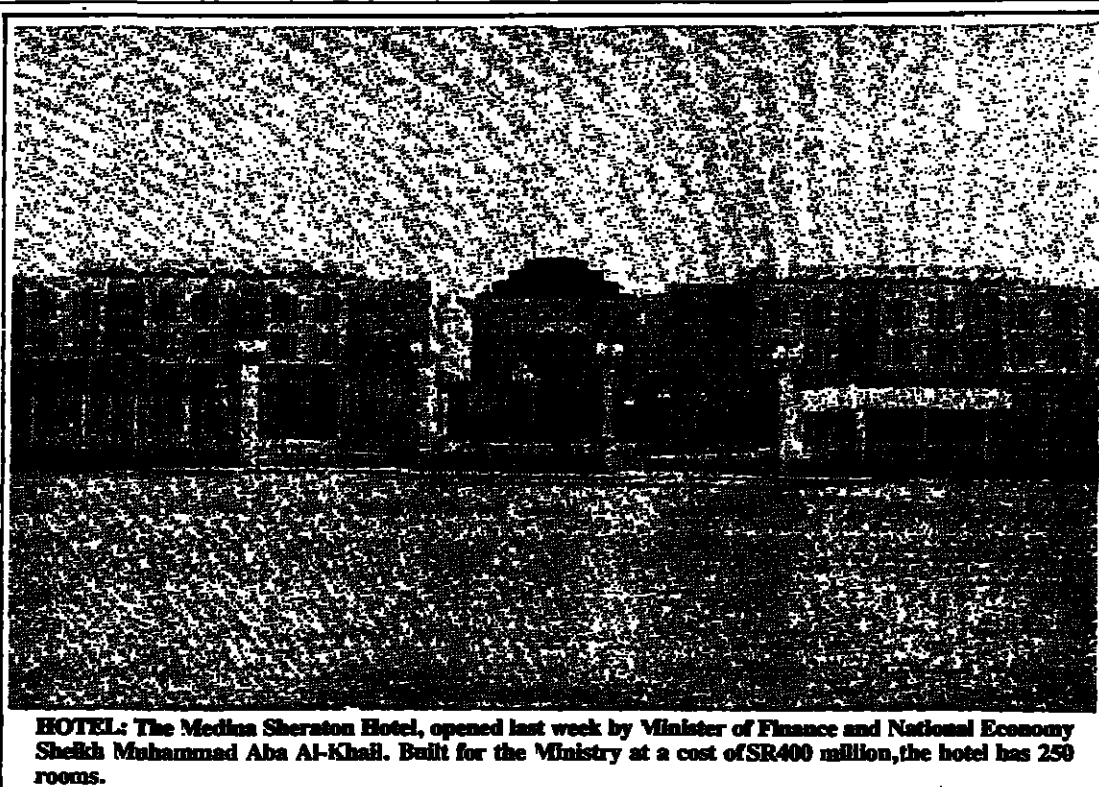
He said that the Gulf states' new information strategy will rest on projecting the truth about the area to face any type of misleading propaganda.

Positive steps will be taken to shed light on progress in the area and on its countries' humane contribution toward the welfare of 'world society', as we are part of that society and anything affecting it affects us as well.

He also said that all information media, the press, radio, and television, will be used, both locally and internationally to carry out the new strategy "to redress our image abroad, which has been distorted by hostile propaganda."

The ministers said "God willing, we have proved to the whole world that we have acted on a sound basis, substantially, and have faced our responsibilities as we should."

Dr. Yamani added that the present information media, which have proved their effectiveness and played their role fully and admirably, will receive every assistance.



HOTEL: The Medina Sheraton Hotel, opened last week by Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail. Built for the Ministry at a cost of SR400 million, the hotel has 250 rooms.

11th list announced

Martyrs' fund gets more donations

RIYADH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — The chairman of the Martyrs' Donation Committee, Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb has received further donations for the families of those who lost their lives during encounters with the band that attacked the Holy Haram in Mecca last month.

The 11th list of donors includes Abdullah Anqari Projects and Trading Co., SR100,000; Khudair General Trading and Contracting Co., SR30,000; Ali and Abdul Rahman Hajran Co., SR30,000; Saudi Arabian Contracting Co., SR30,000; Sheikh Ahmed Nasser Hatlan and Bros., SR20,000; Taher Omar Babakr, SR11,000; and Zaki Hikmi gave SR500 each; Abdul Rahman, Mansour and Awad Al-Ahmad gave SR600; Sifan Ali Moqbel, Waliullah Sher Muhammad; Said Abdullah Al-Maleki, Ali Abdullah Nasser gave SR400 each; Safir Azimurrahman, Dr. Faq Taleb Owaini, Shafiqur Rahman, Lamia Barmawi, Omar Abdullah Basalam, Issa Ahmed Gazzawi, Said Muhammad Touman, Hifzi Muhammad Al-Shahri gave SR300 each.

Chatti stresses youth is vital

JEDDAH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has called on Muslim countries to pay more attention to their young people and to promote cooperation between them. Chatti was speaking at a dinner given to him by the Tunisian embassy here. Attending the party were President of the Islamic Development Bank Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol Salem Sunbul and members of the Arab and Islamic diplomatic corps.

West German envoy arrives

JEDDAH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — The new West German ambassador, Alfred Westring, arrived here Saturday. He was received at the airport by Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol Salem Sunbul, German Charge d'Affaires Warner Krebs, and embassy staff.

19 more countries available

International dialing expands

RIYADH, Dec. 23 — A total of 19 more countries have been added to the international subscriber dialing network.

Saudi Telephone announced in a statement Sunday that customers with international subscriber dialing can now call:

Argentina, 54
Australia, 61
Brazil, 55
Cyprus, 357
Indonesia, 62
Kenya, 234
Malaysia, 60
Malta, 356
Mexico, 52
New Zealand, 64
Nigeria, 254
Philippines, 63
Seychelle Islands, 248
South Africa, 27
South Korea, 82
Taiwan, (Republic of China), 86
Thailand, 66
Venezuela, 567
and North Yemen, 967

The additions bring to 72 the number of countries accessible directly through international subscriber dialing, eliminating the need to place calls through the international trunk operator.

ISD initially connected subscribers with 20 different countries when it was introduced in the Kingdom in 1978. The number is expected to increase to approximately 100 this year.

International subscriber dialing is available to all Saudi Telephone business subscribers, and to residential subscribers with quarterly

invoices of SR500 or more. Requests for connection to ISD may be made at Saudi Telephone business offices.

Instructions on how to use ISD and listings of the countries accessible and their country codes may be found in the introductory pages of Saudi Telephone directories.

Saudi Telephone also said that subscribers in Badayah, Qasim, have been connected to the telephone system of the Kingdom and the world.

A subscriber in Badayah can place calls directly to other cities in the country without using an operator. This is done by first dialing the zone code of the location being called, followed by the telephone number.

The Kingdom's zone codes are: Riyadh, 01; Taif, 023; Medina North 04; Jeddah, 021; Dammam, 03;

Riyadh Suburban, 05; Mecca, 022; Hofuf, 032; Qasim, 06; and Abha south, 07.

Connections to other subscribers in Qasim from Badayah are made just by dialing the subscriber's local number. If the community being phoned is still using a manual switchboard, the switchboard number should be dialed for connection with the local operator.

Riyadh subscribers can phone Badayah by dialing the Qasim zone code (06), followed by the local number, 332. Numbers for Badayah appear in the Qasim telephone directory.

Telephone calls from Badayah can be made to other countries of the world by dialing 902, the number for the Riyadh trunk operator, and asking for connection. Subscribers can dial 900 for national calls, and for calls to Arab states.

Khuwaitar leads team to ALECSO meeting

RIYADH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaitar flew to Tunis Sunday to lead Saudi Arabia's delegation to meetings of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) opening there Monday.

On the agenda of the five-day meeting are the possible unification of educational plans and curricula in Arab countries, ALECSO's plan of action to ensure the success of the International Year of the Handicapped (1981), the future of the International Functional Literacy Center for the Arab World, a draft

agreement among Arab countries on copyright, and amendments to ALECSO's charter.

The Ministry of Education will meanwhile organize seminars to explain new methods of English language teaching in intermediate and secondary schools. Teachers will be introduced to the new system.

Teachers of English language in secondary schools, and those in intermediate schools intending to transfer to secondary schools, will attend the seminars. Foreign teachers with long term contracts will be selected.

The seminars start Jan. 19 and end Feb. 6.

WEATHER

It will be dry and fine during the day and cool at night in most areas, especially in the northern, central and eastern regions.

Winds will be mostly between easterly and north-easterly, and moderate. They may cause occasional sand haze.

Cloud will thicken in the western highlands and southern region, with possible thunderstorms.

Conditions in Red Sea will be light to moderate, and calm to light in the Gulf.

in the Gulf.					
Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)					
Mecca	30	17	Jizan	29	23
Jeddah	32	19	Wajh	24	12
Riyadh	17	04	Turaf	12	-1
Dhahran	20	02	Arar	14	00
Medina	20	08	Salayyel	20	09
Taif	19	07	Abha	17	10

Test tube birth under scrutiny by religious unit

RIYADH, Dec. 23 (SPA) — The Council of Religious Scholars continued meetings Sunday to discuss test tube births.

Chaired by Sheikh Abdul Aziz Baz, head of the Board of Religious Guidance, the Council is considering setting up an international Islamic organization for the protection of the holy Quran. The organization would be entrusted with the task of seeing to that every printing of the Holy Book is genuine.

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'Murderers, traitors'

Assad hits Muslim fanatics

DAMASCUS, Dec. 23 (Agencies)—President Hafez Assad has vowed to prevent Muslim fanatics involved in a year-long terror campaign against his regime from taking over power in Syria.

Assad also called upon "progressive forces in Syria and elsewhere" in the Middle East to "band together to confront U.S. imperialist attempts to dominate this region."

"Opening a major conference of the Arab Baath Socialist Party Saturday, Assad said: 'Reactionary doctrines have collapsed forever in Syria. Only socialism and progress will have the chance to live in this country.'"

Assad said terrorists from the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood movement were responsible for a 1979 campaign of political assassinations, bombings and hit-and-run raids that left more than a hundred killed in Syria.



President Assad

"They (terrorists) have murdered university professors, doctors, students, Muslim religious leaders and workers," Assad said.

"They call themselves Muslim brothers, but in fact they are a band of murderers. They are traitors and heretics."

This was the first public attack Assad launched against the Muslim Brotherhood movement.

Describing Brotherhood members as "agents of surrender," he said they were working for Israeli interests.

"Some of them have recently confessed to having direct links with Israel and we have the evidence. When investigations are completed we will publish the findings," Assad said.

Referring to the Brotherhood, Assad said: "While we don't want to use force against anyone, it must be understood that we will use force and violence in the proper manner and at the appropriate time."

Assad said the detainees admitted that their movement supports the U.S.-sponsored peace talks between Egypt and Israel to achieve a comprehensive Middle East peace within the framework of the Camp David accords.

He vowed to harden Syria's stance against the Camp David peace process, saying "the Camp David accords require a stronger union of progressive forces to combat them."

The congress, the first in four years, is being attended by more than 750 elected officials as well as Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat and representatives of the opposition Egyptian National Movement.

It is due to appoint a new 21-member leadership and draw up a national program for the coming four years.

In a speech following Assad's Arafat asserted the commando movement's determination to continue its struggle until the Palestinian flag was hoisted over Jerusalem.

Mubarak to visit China, N. Korea

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (R)—Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak will visit China and North Korea next month, the authoritative newspaper *Al-Ahram* said Sunday.

The paper said he would begin his trip on Jan. 11.

China has supplied Egypt with military planes and spare parts and North Korea is reported to have provided Cairo with spare parts for its Soviet-built weapons.

Zayed arrives in Pakistan

ABU DHABI, Dec. 23 (R)—The President of United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahayan arrived in Islamabad Sunday on a private visit which will last several days, the official Emirates News Agency said.



LOST

A Pakistani passport No. AF219130 issued to Mr. Ghulam Rasool at Gujrat has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy Jeddah.



LOST

An Indian passport No. J 887397 issued to Mr. Abdur Rahim Alaugadan at Madras has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy Jeddah.

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IN PRAYER: Ayatollah Hossein-Ali Montazeri, Tehran's leading religious figure, leads thousands of devoted Muslims in prayer at the university in Tehran Friday. Earlier, in a speech attacking the U.S., Montazeri urged oil-workers in Arab-speaking Khuzestan to cut off supplies for one day to demonstrate the effect on Western economy.

Sadat lashes Khomeini, brands him as lunatic

PARIS, Dec. 23 (R)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has described Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini as a lunatic filled with hatred.

In a French television interview broadcast Saturday, Sadat said the Ayatollah was "truly a lunatic because he is full of hatred. Islam has never preached hatred."

"I don't understand Khomeini, he is not a Muslim," Sadat claimed.

Asked about the U.S.-Iran crisis he said: "This hostages business is scandalous. Why drag the United States into the matter of the Shah? He has left Iran and is, moreover, a sick man living

Nixon, other presidents said in the pay of Shah

LONDON, Dec. 23 (R)—Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hassanein Heykal said in an article published Sunday that he had seen documents showing the ousted Shah of Iran gave large sums of money to politicians around the world.

"I have for instance, seen three royal orders giving Bishop Muzorewa (the outgoing Rhodesian prime minister) instalments of \$ 200,000 a time," he said in the report in the *Sunday Times* newspaper.

There was also documentary evidence suggesting that more than one U.S. president, including Richard Nixon, benefited.

The former editor of *Al-Ahram* wrote the article after meetings with Iranian officials and an exclusive interview with religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom last week.

He quoted Iranian officials as saying they had documents showing heads of state received gifts of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 from the Shah.

Prime ministers were given between \$50,000 and \$100,000 and ministers between \$ 20,000 and \$ 50,000.

Soviets charge U.S. working to topple Afghan regime

MOSCOW, Dec. 23 (Agencies)—The Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* Sunday accused the United States of working to overthrow the left-wing government of Afghanistan by backing Muslim rebels fighting the Kabul regime.

The charge was issued in clear response to official American statements alleging that Moscow

had despatched some 1,500 troops to Afghanistan to join the fight against the rebels and was building up forces on the Afghan-Soviet border.

The State Department in Washington said Saturday the U.S. had expressed concern to the Soviet Union about the reported troop buildup which American officials said was a potential threat

to Pakistan and Iran. But *Pravda* said allegations that Soviet soldiers were in Afghanistan were "pure inventions—and inventions with an ominous undertone and with political aims which are dangerous for the Afghan people and peace in the region."

"Friendship between Moscow and Kabul does not suit the enemies of the Afghan revolution!"

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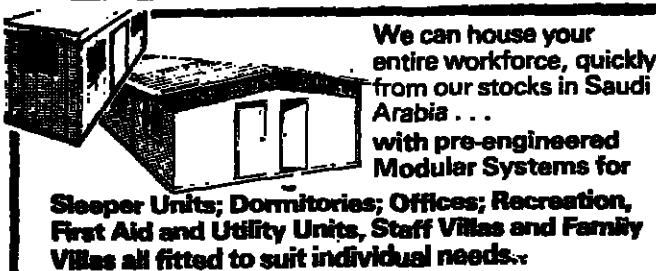
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Bring total to six Two more Indian ministers quit

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (R) — Two more ministers have resigned from Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh's caretaker government, bringing the total to six as political leaders campaign for national elections next month.

Petroleum Minister Bala Pajnor told a press conference Saturday the premier had asked him and Social Welfare Minister Satyavani Mutu to quit. Later the regional party to which they belong indicated it might switch its support to the opposition Janata Party.

Three ministers recently defected to former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and another joined the Janata.

Mrs. Gandhi's prospects of returning to power in the elections Jan. 3 and 6 apparently improved Saturday when Singh's ruling Lok Dal Party and the Janata failed to agree on fielding joint candidates against her.

After another round of inconclusive talks, a Janata spokesman said his party considered the alliance plan was finished.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was voted out of office in March, 1977, after imposing emergency rule on India, is favored by many commentators to fare best in the forthcoming elections.

Janata leader Jagjivan Ram said in a broadcast Saturday that only

his party could restore political stability and provide a competent government.

He said India could not be mortgaged to "those seeking power for selfish ends or for promoting caste, or group interests."

The government, meanwhile, filed a suit against Mrs. Gandhi Saturday to recover \$ 200,000 for using air force planes during the 1977 election campaign. It is expected to come up for hearing in the Delhi High Court next month.

Prime ministers are allowed to use air force planes for private visits and electioneering, but they have to pay full fares.

Derides Mrs. Gandhi's rule

Singh urges drastic economic changes

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23 (AP) — Prime Minister Charan Singh, the underdog of India's national election campaign, argues passionately from dawn to dusk for a radical change in the course this country has followed for three decades.

Singh, 77 years old Sunday (Dec. 23), strides briskly from helicopter to speaking platform across northern India, with his message that the country must "make a U-turn" in economic policy to end its grinding mass poverty.

The crowds who gather to hear India's first rural prime minister number in the thousands but they are more subdued than the excited, chanting throngs flocking to appearances of Indira Gandhi, the former prime minister who seeks to return to power in the January 3-6 voting.

There is silence, with occasional polite applause or laughter when Singh heaps scorn on Mrs. Gandhi as a person loaded with money who never tells the truth and who can hardly understand poverty.

She has no poor relations, she has always had servants, she knows India's rural villages only from train windows and can't even

tell the difference between sugar cane and maize, between a buffalo and a cow, Singh says.

Then he moves to his main argument, that India has slid from poor to poorer under the late prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru from 1947 to 1964, and Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Gandhi, from 1966 to 1977 because of policies serving the "urban elite" at the expense of the rural masses.

When the British left India in 1947 the ratio of urban to rural living standards was 178 to 100 but now it is 340 to 100, he says.

Resources squandered on developing large industries, he says, should be spent on sanitation, irrigation and small scale cottage industry to employ the rural poor. He quotes the father of the country, Mohandas Gandhi (no relation to Indira), as saying that "if agriculture prospers, all sections prosper."

Employment in textiles could be increased 12 times with a requirement that all domestic cloth be hand-woven instead of factory women, Singh says.

"Our masons and bricklayers built the Taj Mahal" and they should be put to work building

houses, not displaced by prefabrication schemes, he continues.

Under Mrs. Gandhi, the government built two big carpet factories. "Why not weave rugs by hand?" Singh asks. He goes on to name India's largest shoe and biscuit factories and to demand that the unemployed rural poor take over such industries on a labor intensive basis.

Mrs. Gandhi poses as a friend of the poor, Singh says, but "she has tons of money."

On his latest tour of Uttar Pradesh, his home state, Singh told a crowd at Shahjahanpur, 20 kilometers north of Lucknow, that Mrs. Gandhi has 25,000 jeeps for her comeback campaign. Later in the day, at Lakhimpur, he said Mrs. Gandhi has offered \$ 60,000 to each of her parliamentary candidates.

"Where does she get the money?" the prime minister asked, then continued, "I have not got the kind of money. If I take money from rich industrialists, I must cater to their interests."

Naming India's largest private industrialists, Singh said the assets of the Birla family swelled 23 times from the end of British rule in 1947 to the end of Mrs. Gandhi's rule and those of the Tata family nine times.

But in a talk with reporters on his Indian Air Force plane, Singh says, "I can be called a reactionary because I believe in private ownership" if it is small.

"I stand for individual farmers," he continues, maintaining that in Uttar Pradesh, where he was twice chief minister, land reform has been carried out more thoroughly than in any other democracy in the world. In India as a whole, however, loopholes have increased the gap between landlord and tenant farmer, he says.

Giving examples of rural neglect, he tells voters that the Nehru government built luxury hotels in New Delhi while there are villages with no roads or hospitals.

Singh ends each speech telling the people to assert their numerical power and not leave India to be ruled by "the urban elite."



BOMBS: A fireman clears rubble in the offices of a construction company in Rome Thursday after four extremists planted two time bombs. Two people were rescued shortly after the bombs went off. No one was injured but the offices sustained severe damage. The extremists fled.

Bonn starts bid to resume buying E. Berlin detainees

LONDON, Dec. 23 (OFNS) — New arrangements are being worked out which will enable West Germany to continue "buying" political prisoners from East Germany, it is suggested by some sources.

One possible method may be the making of a lump-sum payment, instead of the per capita fees charged in the past. So the claim by sources in East Berlin that the 16-year-old trade has come to an end may not be true.

The barter arrangement was started through an East German initiative in 1963, and the last batch of prisoners arrived in West Germany Oct. 9 this year. Under the scheme more than 16,000 political prisoners have been freed.

Bonn paid between \$20,000 per person, depending on the education and training the prisoner had received before going into jail. The total cost to West Germany is said to be well over \$600 million.

Train accident kills 18 Indians

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (R) — At least 18 people were killed and about 20 injured in a train crash near Gauhati, in northeastern India, Sunday, the Press Trust of India news agency (PTI) reported.

The accident occurred 110 kilometers from Gauhati where a passenger train collided with a stationary train.

Many of the freed prisoners could, in fact, have been released under the so-called Basic Treaty of 1972, which, in the past six years, has enabled several thousand East Germans to be reunited with their families in the West without any payment.

Indeed, Rudolf Bahro and Nico Hubner, two of the most prominent political prisoners in East Germany, were allowed to move to West Germany under the humanitarian provisions of the treaty.

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Cambodian anti-leftist guerrillas reportedly divert relief supplies

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Dec. 23 (AP) — Relief workers here say they believe a massive settlement of non-Communist Cambodians camped along the Thai border is diverting some relief supplies for military use and black marketeering.

They talked Saturday about a "re-evaluation" of the amounts of international aid going into the settlements of Non Mark Moon and Mong Samet, about 20 kilometers north of here, which generally contain nearly to 490,000 people.

The relief workers, who asked that their names not be used, said they believed local "Khmer Seri" leaders were inflating their settlements' population figures in order to receive more supplies from the Aranyaprathet warehouses 220 kilometers east of Bangkok.

The Thai Army's province commander, Col. Prachak Sawangchit, said flatly that Khmer Seri troops are seizing some of the food and medical supplies themselves and are also carrying it deep

into Cambodia to sell it. The armed men hold firm control over their populations, limiting their right to move into the new Khao I Dang camp inside Thailand and, according to many accounts, demanding large sums of money from those people they do allow to go.

In an effort to persuade the Khmer Seri leaders to move their border settlements entirely out of Cambodian soil, the Thai government cut off aid for five days early this month.

These supplies have now been resumed, although relief officials decline to report the amounts involved.

Tons of food and medical supplies have been carried across the 800 kilometer Thai-Cambodian border in the last three months as part of a massive international relief program coordinated by the International Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Relief officials are reluctant to talk about the border deliveries because they go into areas controlled by opponents of the Vietnam

backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh.

This regime has been slow to accept the relief shipments, charging that the border deliveries are bolstering the fighting ability of their enemies, the Khmer Seri and the guerrillas of fallen Premier Pol Pot.

Despite initial obstacles, more than 30,227 tons of relief supplies have been delivered by air to Phnom Penh and by sea to both Phnom Penh and the coastal port of Empong Som since early October.

Four aircraft from Bangkok and Singapore bring about 100 tons a day, and ocean traffic is bringing increasing amounts of supplies from around the world.

But a disagreement continues among relief agencies as to how much is reaching the civilian population, how much may be diverted by the Cambodian or Vietnamese military and how much is rotting in warehouses for lack of transportation.

South Africa priest blasts Father Christmas concept

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23 (R) — Father Christmas is an evil influence and should be banished, says a minister of South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church.

Dominee (minister) Jan Viljoen Sunday called on his parishioners in the south coast town of Port Elizabeth to shun the Father Christmas or Santa Claus concept this Christmas.

Explaining his stand, he told reporters, "This Father Christmas business at Christmas time is evil and is confusing our children. I would prefer Father Christmas to just disappear."

He said Father Christmas had come about because of confusion between Christmas and the celebration of the feast of Saint Nicholas, which both fall in December.

"At Christmas time we celebrate the birth of Jesus and if parents want to tell their children about Father Christmas and give presents, let them do it at the proper time — and that is definitely not Christmas."

"It is high time we rid our Christmas celebrations of this meaningless and irrelevant figure."

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By nine wickets in limited over game

England crushed by West Indies in Brisbane

BRISBANE, Dec. 23 (AP) — England lost first Benson and Hedges World Cup cricket match of the series Sunday as the West Indies surged to a commanding win at the Gabba Oval.

The West Indian batsmen hit a powerful 218 for one to win by nine wickets after England had scored 217 for eight in its limit of 50 overs.

The victory lengthens Australia's chance reaching the final, as the West Indies have now drawn level with two wins from five matches.

England still leads the series, losing only one of the four games it has played.

"It was a make or break game for us but we looked winners all the way today," said West Indian

captain Clive Lloyd.

Lloyd said his bowlers had been right on target but poor fielding had allowed England to add vital runs.

West Indian openers Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes quickly responded to the challenge after England had been dismissed, thrashing 109 runs in better than even time to set the pat-

tern for an exciting innings.

Greenidge batted in thunderous fashion and was later named man of the match.

He remained not out on 85 with nine fours and one six and combined with Viv Richards in a punishing partnership that even the unyielding leadership of England skipper Mike Brearley was unable to stem.

But Geoff Boycott again kept England's flag flying as the West Indian pacemen hounded the batsmen on the lively Gabba pitch.

Boycott went on to score 68, sharing stands of 70 with Peter Willey and 97 in 75 minutes with David Gower in another resourceful display.

Gower was dropped at 38 and 42 on his way to 59 which included seven fours.

WBC will introduce licensing

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23 (AP) — The World Boxing Council on Saturday announced new regulations ranging from an international boxing license to compulsory rest periods after a knockout in an effort to make boxing safer for professionals.

WBC President Jose Sulaiman, who made the new regulations public Saturday, said they will be enforced by all WBC affiliates in 96 countries, except New York where boxing is governed by the State Athletic Commission.

However, Sulaiman said relations with the New York Commission are very good and "the WBC

Professional record

will offer its fullest cooperation and we know we can count on theirs."

The international license issued to every fighter will contain his professional as well as his medical record. In addition, a computer at WBC headquarters here will keep a complete record of the activities of the approximately 12,000 fighters affiliated with the organization, including so-called "computerized axial tomography."

These are medical tests that determine if a fighter has suffered any brain or other organic damage of importance.

The WBC is making mandatory

a complete medical examination, including a TAC as the tomography is called, after every knockout or hard-fought bout to determine the length of time a boxer must rest.

The WBC has ordered a minimum of 60 days' rest after every KO with no contact training during the first month, and a rest period of six months after two consecutive knockouts.

One year of rest is mandatory after three consecutive knockouts, and must be followed by a complete medical examination to determine if a boxer should go on fighting or retire.

Haynes went for 41 and this opened the way for some ferocious hitting by Richards who lifted the West Indies total past 200 from just 43.3 overs.

With the crowd of more than 11,000 chanting for action Richards lashed out with ten fours and two sixes as he and Greenidge rattled on 109 runs in 82 minutes to seal the result of the crucial match.

"Viv is certainly in peak form and happily his groin injury is not as bad," Lloyd said.

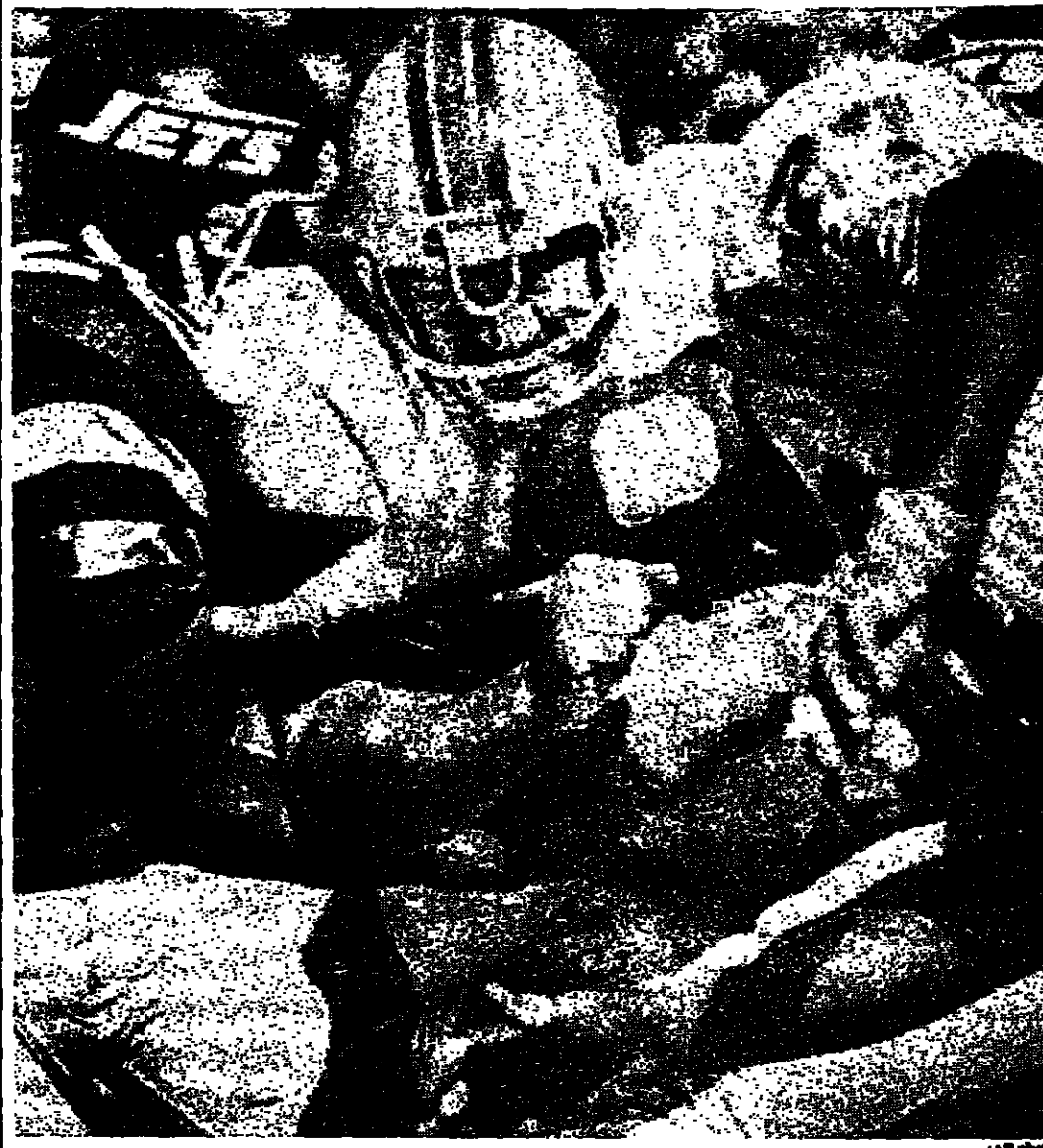
England's attack could not penetrate and only Graham Gooch was successful in picking up a wicket from a smart catch from Derek Underwood at mid-on.

England received an early setback when Derek Randall was caught off the first ball of the day, bowled by Andy Roberts after Lloyd had won the toss and decided to field.

England's innings:

England's innings:	
Randall C Lloyd	0
B Roberts	68
Boycott C Marshall	34
(capt) B Fielding	59
Willey run out	59
Gower C Holding	17
B Roberts	4
Gooch B Garner	12
Bootham LSW Holding	9
Ballman C Lloyd	0
B Roberts	0
Boycott not out	14
Dilley B Garner	217
Sandries (8th 5w 1nb)	
Eight wickets for	

Falls: 0, 70, 167, 174, 191, 205, 209, 217.
Bowling: Roberts 10-3-26-3 Holding 10-1-44-2
Gamer 11-0-37-2 Richards 10-0-44-0 King 10-0-52-0.
Batting time: 206 mins. Overs: 50.



SQUEEZE: Miami Dolphins fullback Larry Csonka gets caught between New York Jets cornerback Donald Kyles (left) as Dolphins running back Gary Davis comes in to help during a recent game at the Orange Bowl Stadium in Miami.

A long decade for the Olympic movement

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 — The Olympic movement came through more troubles in the 1970's than in any other decade in its history.

Death, bitter political quarrels, mounting financial problems, all threatened to undermine the Games. But they survived. The world shows as much interest as ever as Lake Placid gets ready for the 1980 Winter Games and Moscow prepares to stage the Summer Games behind the Iron Curtain or the first time.

The man who steered the ailing Olympic boat through most of the decade was Lord Killanin, Irish ex-journalist, ex-film producer and company director, who succeeded Avery Brundage as president of the International Olympic Committee in 1972.

Brundage, the passionate defender of Olympic ideals, bowed out as he had begun 20 years before, still insisting that amateurs are the only true sportsmen and that Olympic com-

petitors must not be paid or even subsidized.

The American multimillionaire, who was 84 when he stepped down, ended his term with a fiery onslaught on shamateurism at the Winter Games at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972. He presided over the disqualification of Karl Schranz, Austrian ski star and a national hero, who admitted he had made money out of his sport.

It was the first big Olympic crisis of the seventies. Feelings ran so high that the Winter Games were in danger of being killed.

More troubles were in store for Brundage, troubles that made skiers and their under-the-table earnings seem petty.

At the Olympic Games at Munich in the same year, Palestinian commandos broke into Olympic Village, shot two Israelis dead and held 11 more as hostages. All 11 hostages died in an airport shootout.

Killanin took over the hot seat at age 58 and set about restoring the ideal of friendship through sport. He was a quite different figure from the crusty Brundage, a man with a joke and a laugh for every occasion and ideas for reforms.

But he warned from the start that there would be no revolution in the Olympic Games.

"The Olympic charter is still the Olympic charter," he said. "Avery Brundage and I stand pretty close on principles."

In his seven years as president Killanin has led reforms in the eligibility rules and democratized the Olympic movement by bringing in international federations and national committees.

Professionals are still barred. But competitors may train for as long as they like before the Games and be subsidized for doing so, provided they do not earn more than they would have done in their regular jobs.

While the new president set about bringing the Olympic movement into line with modern conditions, problems hit him one after the other. This was how the Olympic movement wavered and sagged:

1972 — Denver, Colorado, chosen as the host city for the Winter Games of 1976, pulled out after a state referendum. The IOC Executive Board, plunged into an unprecedented crisis, actually discussed ending the Winter Games, as Brundage had wanted. Instead, it switched them back to Innsbruck, which had staged them in 1964.

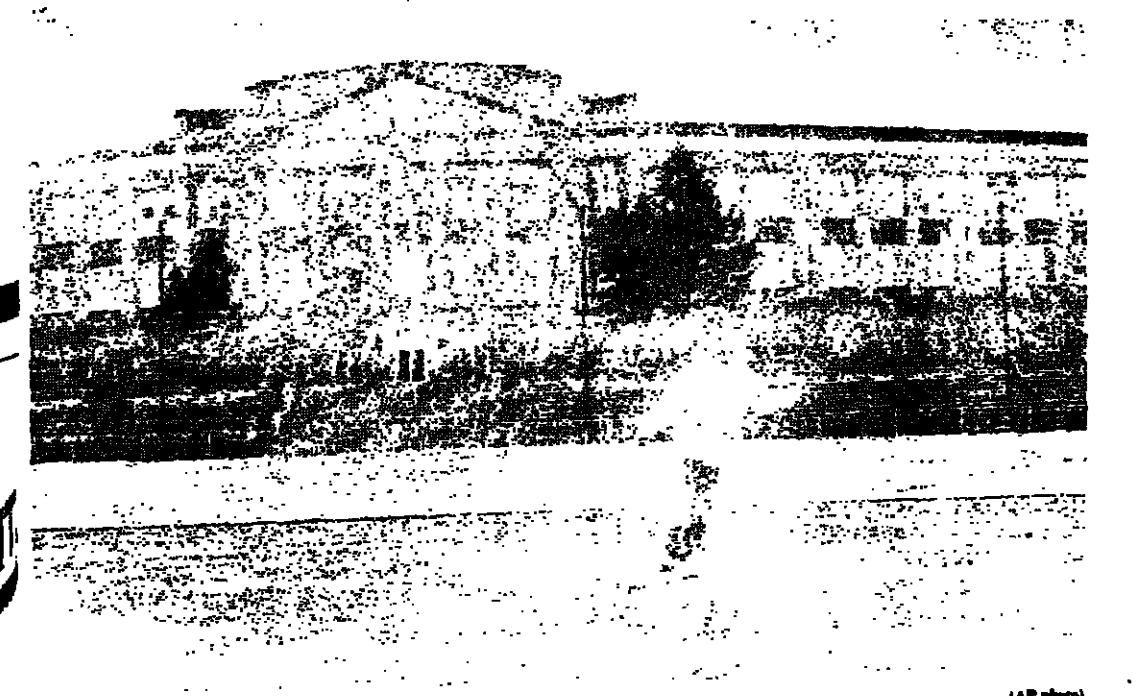
1974 — Moscow was awarded the olympics of 1980 — and for the first time the Olympic Movement ventured behind the Iron Curtain.

1975 — The IOC withdrew recognition of the National Olympic Committee in Rhodesia because of racial discrimination in sports there. Rhodesia had been banned from the 1972 games at Munich at the last minute.

1976 — The Canadian government of Pierre Trudeau refused to admit Taiwanese athletes. The IOC angrily accused Trudeau of failing to honor the Olympic charter, and some called for the Games to be canceled on a point of principle. The IOC climbed down, the Taiwanese went home and the games went on.

1976 — Sportsmen from 27 black African countries walked out in protest because New Zealand had sent a rugby Union team to tour South Africa. The Games lost the sportsmen of almost an entire continent.

1978 — Los Angeles bid alone for the 1984 Olympic Games and laid down its own terms, refusing to sign a contract between the city council and the IOC as required by the Olympic Charter. After months of argument the IOC gave way again and agreed to a new formula allowing for an independent committee to take the financial responsibility off the city's shoulders.



PLACID: Joanie Dougherty, 8, skates on the Olympic speed skating oval in front of Lake Placid High School.

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Dent takes NSW Open

SYDNEY, Dec. 23 (AP) — Australian Phil Dent turned in one of the finest performances of his tennis career to win Sunday's final of the New South Wales Open here at White City.

Dent completely outplayed American Hank Pfister, winning 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

In the women's final, Czech teenager Hana Mandlikova made history when she beat 16-year-old American Bettina Bunge 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

They were the youngest to have played in a women's final in the 94-year-old history of the Open, and 17-year-old Mandlikova will go down in the record book as the youngest winner.

The men's final had shaped up as a close contest but Pfister, despite his defeat of top seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in the semi-final, was never in contention Sunday.

Dent reached the final without conceding a set in any of his earlier matches and his form has come at the right time for this week's Australian Open.

"I'm certainly playing some of the best tennis of my career and my mental approach is close to its peak."

Pfister began showing the effect

Outplaying Pfister

of the torrid heat in the match midway through the third set as the temperature soared past 38 degrees on the Center Court.

Dent took the first set after breaking Pfister in the opening game, but Pfister played determinedly at the start of the second set.

He broke Dent's serve in the second game to take a 2-0 lead but the Australian immediately broke back and then held to level two all.

From that point Dent never looked in trouble on service and any time Pfister mounted a challenge Dent would fire down a sizzling ace to end the charge.

Jordan scores twice Forest collapses 3-0 to United

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Two early goals from Scottish international striker Joe Jordan led Manchester United to a 3-0 victory over European champion Nottingham Forest in an English First Division soccer match at Old Trafford Saturday.

Jordan put United ahead after just 75 seconds and netted a second goal nine minutes later after good work from Lou Macari. Jordan McQueen's 23rd minute header put the result beyond doubt.

Liverpool still leads United on goal difference after winning 3-1 at Derby, but the two leaders now hold a six point advantage over third-placed Arsenal.

A first minute penalty from Roger Davies, his first goal of the season, put Derby ahead at the Baseball ground, but the Derby striker cancelled out his score when he headed a 15th minute own goal to put Liverpool back on level terms.

Second half goals from Terry McDermott (penalty) and David Johnson gave Liverpool a well-deserved victory.

First half goals from Steve Daley and Tony Henry earned Manchester City a 2-1 win over Everton at Goodison Park. Brian Kidd, playing against his former club, scored Everton's only goal.

Only three first division matches were played Saturday, the majority of the weekend program being completed Friday night.

Newcastle came from 1-2 down to draw 2-2 at Notts County in the only Second Division match of the day.

Manchester United and Liverpool's emphatic victories set up potentially thrilling encounter when the two teams meet Anfield on Boxing Day.

Results:

Division One			
Derby	1	Liverpool	3
Everton	1	Manchester City	2
Manchester United	3	Nottingham Forest	0

Division Two

Notts County	2	Newcastle	2
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Scottish Premier Division

Celtic	3	Morton	1
Dundee United	2	Dundee	0
Hibernian	2	Rangers	1

Park v Aberdeen and St. Mirren v Kilmarnock postponed grounds unfit

English Football Association Cup Second Round

Replay

Martins Tydfil	1	Chesham	3
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(Winner home to Cambridge in the third round Jan 5)

Scottish Division One

Ayr	1	Arbroath	1
Berwick	0	Clyde	1
Hamilton	3	Clydebank	0
Motherwell	2	Airdrieonians	1

Dunfermline v St. Johnstone, Dunfermline Hibernian and Stirling Albion v Raith all postponed grounds unfit

Scottish Division Two

Brechin City	1	East	0
Falkirk	4	Athlone Rover	0
Meadowbank	0	Sunderland	0
Montrose	1	Forfar	1

South

South	2	Cowdenham	2
Stranraer	0	Queen's Park	4

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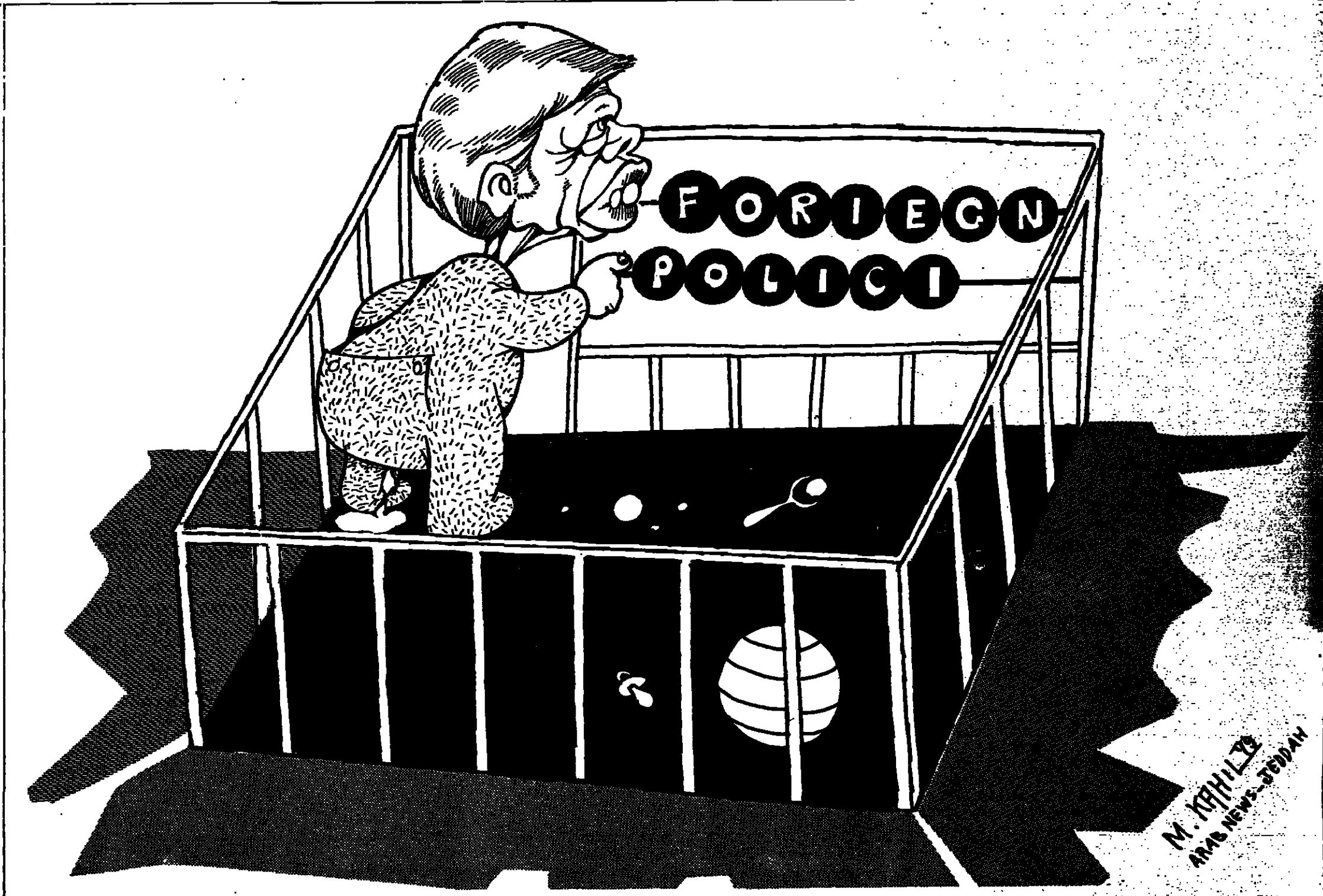
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Saunders on the challenge of Middle East peace-making

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are excerpts from a speech by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, a Middle East architect, delivered in St. Louis recently. The speech deals with the challenge of peace-making in the Middle East):

I am delighted to be here in St. Louis to speak about the challenge of war and peace in the Middle East, and we appreciate the interest all of you have shown in coming to share this day with us. Conferences such as these give us in your Department of State a valuable opportunity to exchange perceptions with informed and interested citizens about what is at stake for all of us in this key area of the world — an area which Americans in many walks of life increasingly recognize can affect their lives and interests.

At the root of our exchange of views are some basic questions:

—Why is the United States so deeply involved in the search for peace in the Middle East?

—Does that involvement serve our national interests or threaten them?

—What are those national interests, and just how should we pursue them in this unstable region where change is taking place with unprecedented rapidity?

The answers to these questions begin to define the elements of a truly national policy toward this troubled region. For years, Middle East policy was the preserve of a few specialists. Today it is the concern of all Americans. The purpose of this conference has been to stimulate thought and to contribute to a greater understanding of the ingredients of our policy. For, without a national consensus about what the United States is trying to do in such a critical area and why, no policy — no matter how designed and executed from Washington — can succeed.

At the outset let me make three central points about the Middle East, and then develop them in relation to the peace-making process:

—First: more important and yet different American interests converge in the Middle East today than in any other area of the developing world. The United States no longer has the choice of distancing itself from what happens there.

—Second: fundamental changes are taking place in the Middle East at breathtaking speed. Some of the richest and fastest modernizing nations in the world live side-by-side with some of the poorest and most traditional nations and all are coping with the impact of rapid change. Instability of some kind is inevitable. The issue is not whether we can avoid

instability but how we deal with it.

—Third: within this environment of high stakes and diverse interests, the only sensible policy for us is one which permits us to pursue all of our interests at the same time in conditions of orderly change. We must avoid being forced to make choices among our various interests because none is so unimportant that it can be sacrificed. This is in our interest. It is in the interest of our friends in the Middle East.

Any discussion of American interests in the Middle East today must begin with some thought about how American perceptions of the Middle East and our interests there have changed in recent years. Only after such reflection do we see what is at stake.

For years, the Middle East was thought of mainly in schoolbook geography terms as a "strategic crossroads," as a "land bridge" joining Asia, Africa and Europe and forming the "life line" of the British Empire. In the 1950's and 1960's the area took on new geographical importance because of the oil it provided to our NATO Allies and Japan, and because of the importance of Turkey and Iran in containing Soviet expansion to the south toward that oil. Even during those years, however, the Middle East still did not seem to have direct overriding importance to the United States itself. We could still make the choice of standing a step back from direct involvement in its problem.

That situation has changed markedly in the 1970's. If we can just look for a moment at the five areas of primary interest which the United States today in the Middle East we will see the extent of the change.

—The first relates to the Soviet Union. While we have long recognized the importance of denying to the Soviet Union a predominant influence in the Middle East, we have also learned in the heat of two crises that we have a particular concern to avoid confrontation with the Soviets there in this nuclear age. The Soviet Union, for reasons of power, oil, geographic proximity and ethnic and cultural ties between elements of its population and people of the Middle East, also considers that it has interests in the area. Our interest is to help the nations of the area preserve their independence against any foreign domination. But unlike Europe, where the lines between the Soviets and U.S. are drawn both geographically and by precedent, the lines are not clearly drawn in the Middle East. Either by accident or by escalation, the two superpowers could end up in confrontation. Messages exchanged between Moscow and Washington in the heat of crisis in both the 1967 and the 1973 wars made that specter all too clear. So today we are more acutely aware than ever

before of the challenge of avoiding confrontation, while making certain that nations of the area preserve their independence.

—Our second major interest is the security and well-being of Israel. Every American president since the establishment of Israel in 1948 has declared the unwavering American commitment to that end. Our two peoples have deep cultural and emotional ties which make relations between our two countries both unique and inextricable. We have stood by Israel through its wars and given generously to its development and defense.

Today this traditional interest in Israel had new dimensions:

—During the early days of the 1973 war Israel reversed shock Israel's faith in its military prowess and led to a further military buildup. But those reverses also raised questions about whether over time Israel could depend solely on its military strength to survive.

—Now the peace treaty with Egypt signed last March finally provides a practical complement. Today, for the first time, Israel has a realistic hope of assuring its future not just by arms alone — though these will always be necessary — but by developing peaceful relationships with its neighbors as an accepted member of the Middle East community of nations.

—Our third interest is in the supply of Middle Eastern oil. We have long held that this oil must be available "at reasonable prices" to our allies who were so dependent on it. In this decade we see that oil in a different light. That dependence has hit closer to home. We need only remember the impact of the oil embargo of 1973-74, or again more recently the gas lines of early summer, to note that the United States itself now is deeply affected by imported oil, much of it from the Middle East. Because the greatest reserves are there, those nations also have the capacity to affect price as well as supply.

—The fourth American interest, closely tied to the third, is maintenance of close and friendly ties with key moderate Arab nations. The reasons are both political and economic. Politically, the moderate leaders of the Middle East will set the character of that area for the remainder of the century. They control the forces which will be the first line of defense against any foreign markets in the world. We have an obvious interest in developing trade which will help offset the cost of oil.

—Our fifth and no means last interest in the Middle East is a humanitarian one. We remain a nation concerned about the people of the area. For years we have provided assistance to refugees, whether from the Holocaust in Europe or from Arab villages in Palestine. We are now trying to help end the cycle of violence in Southern Lebanon which has caused so much suffering to innocent civilians and caused 200,000 refugees to flee north from their homes. We have contributed to economic development of the poorer nations, and have provided necessary technology to those nations which have oil money. Today exciting new opportunities exist. With the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as the first step toward a comprehensive peace settlement, we have realistic hope of progress in resolving the Palestinian problem in all its aspects.

In considering these diverse and important interests — and our sharpened national perception of them — we must consider the forces of change which define the environment in which those interests are pursued.

With rapid change comes instability. In the past year we have witnessed a revolution in Iran, a coup d'etat in Afghanistan and spreading insurrection there, continued internal strife in Lebanon, and the escalating dispute over the Western Sahara in North Africa. All reflect unending turmoil which outsiders are powerless to control. The issue for the United States, therefore, is not whether change will occur, but how we deal with it.

Dangers do exist in the Middle East. We cannot ignore them. At the same time, I propose that we look at the changes occurring there as an opportunity to build, not solely as a danger to destroy. As Secretary Vance said in Chicago last May, the United States must be seen as a power that used its tremendous resources — diplomatic, military, economic — to promote healthy change and not as the power employing its military might to repress change.

Our task is to work with the moderate governments of the area, to try to help them direct change into constructive channels. It is they who have to cope with the consequences of an economic evolution, where, in some, fast increases in oil revenues have produced new power of global dimensions at a time that their societies are experiencing the painful stresses and strains of rapid modernization.

For our part, we have great assets in helping these nations meet the challenge. While some are just beginning to enjoy the independence and power which their resources provide them, they are also finding that interdependence is equally a force in the modern world. Whether it be in food production and imports, acquiring industrial and consumer goods, importing skilled and unskilled labor, no nation, no matter how rich, can prosper on its own. With few exceptions, the peoples of North Africa, the Middle East, and Southwestern Asia want a good working relationship with us.

We have discovered over the past six years that a strategy centered on finding an Arab-Israeli peace best meets our interests. It allows us to work closely with all of the key nations in the Middle East in pursuing a common, if difficult, objective. We have been helped by the common perception in the area that we are the one outside nation able to help obtain settlement by diplomatic means, rather than the military means which have proved so fruitless.

The progress of the past year in moving toward an Arab-Israeli peace has been historic. Today after three decades of recurrent war without hope, the prospect for peace in the Middle East is real. For the first time, negotiations are directed toward lasting peace — not just temporary armistices. They are built on real achievement by brave and dedicated leaders who have had the courage to put aside fatalistic assumptions about the insolubility of the conflict between them — President Sadat, Prime Minister Begin, and President Carter. The treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel signed on the White House lawn last March 26 opened the door to negotiated peace between Israel and all its neighbors.

The first gigantic step came in September of last year, when the leaders of Egypt and Israel agreed at Camp David on two "framework" documents for peace in the Middle East. The first set forth the principles for a comprehensive peace and established the basis for proceeding with negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza, where Palestinians would participate in determining their own future. The second document established the basic terms governing an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. When those terms were actually translated into a contractual peace agreement last March 26, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin signed a joint letter addressed to President Carter setting forth a time frame for the West Bank/Gaza negotiations.

The Egyptian-Israeli treaty is now being scrupulously implemented. It was reached through mutual concessions — Egypt, by breaking the pattern of confrontation and giving full recognition to Israel; Israel, by agreeing to withdraw completely from the Sinai. The treaty opens new avenues for trade and communications; for economic, scientific and social betterment; and for the enhancement of learning and cultural exchange. Its achievement against heavy odds is a demonstration to men and women everywhere that human reason, common sense, goodwill, hard work and faith can prevail.

As important as the Egypt-Israel peace treaty is, it is not an end in itself. It is still only the first step of the long and difficult road to a comprehensive peace. Peace has come to Egypt and Israel; it has not come to the other peoples involved. Until it does, the peoples of Egypt and Israel cannot realize fully the benefits of their peace and there can be no end to the tension and hostility which have plagued the Middle East. All the governments at Camp David have committed themselves to a comprehensive peace. The process outlined in September 1978, by President Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and President Carter at Camp David continues.

The principal unfinished item on the Middle East agenda is the relationship between Israel and her other neighbors, particularly between Israel and the Palestinian Arab people. What we seek, as a partner in continuing negotiations, is a permanent basis for assuring the full security of Israel and, at the same time, satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

A SYMBOL OF HOPE

At a time when few signs of hope offer themselves to people struggling everywhere for justice and dignity, the Rhodesian settlement comes as a shining example of a victory hard fought and well achieved. At long last, after decades of oppression and seven years of bitter war, the black majority will see an end of the racist dictatorship of the settlers.

Many had thought that terror, denial of rights, endless persecution, will succeed in putting down the movement for the black majority's rights. But all such calculations proved their bankruptcy when the racists in the end had to concede that a people bent on achieving their liberty is unstoppable; that those who stand in their way are destined to be crushed.

What is especially significant to Arabs in all this is the way it strengthens our faith that, no matter how long the time it will take, our lands and our rights will be restored; no matter how overwhelming might the enemy's force seems; no matter how self-assured in his arrogance he might at present be.

The parallels between Rhodesia and Palestine are instructive. Racism, blind aggression and greed are common denominators between the white settlers in Rhodesia and the Israeli establishment. On the other hand, an unquenchable will to struggle for justice and liberty whatever the odds is the common denominator between the Palestinians and the black masses in Rhodesia.

The Palestinian people yesterday gave a further example of their steadfastness in the struggle. The small town of Halhul, a name which has become associated in the Arab mind with resistance to Israeli expansionism ever since the collective punishment it had to suffer some months back, was once more the symbol of Israeli repression.

The people of Halhul only wanted to take part in the funeral of a brother of theirs, who had fallen victim to Israeli assassins in Cyprus. This was too much for Israel for whom even mourning those it assassinates is a sign of defiance. Israeli troops opened fire on the people of Halhul; the town houses were forcibly entered: tens of its young people were taken into detention.

But for the people of steadfast Halhul, this was only one round in a long, long struggle, which cannot but end in their victory.

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday led with King Khaled's meeting in Riyadh and UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, saying their talks centered on bilateral relations and developments of the Arab and international situation.

The Gulf Arab information ministers' conference in Riyadh was the main front-page item in most newspapers, while *Al Riyadh* said in a front-page story that King Khaled will pay a visit to Bahrain next summer to dedicate some projects. *Okaz* gave front-page display to a meeting of the King and the crown prince with members of the Martyrs' Donation Committee on Sunday. It further reported in a separate story that Algeria has decided to raise the price of its oil to \$30, while Iran will maintain the present level of oil production in 1980, it said.

Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini's insistence on putting the American hostages on trial and Turkish foreign minis-

ter's reported statement on the support of any U.N. resolution against Iran figured prominently on the front page of *Al Nadwa*. Newspapers also highlighted Riyadh Governor Prince Salman's inauguration of the new premises for the Ministry of Industry and Electricity, and his statement that the Kingdom's industries received full support from the government.

Writing editorially on the Gulf Arab information ministers' meeting in Riyadh, *Al Medina* said that this meeting represented a challenge and an awakening in the face of all hostilities against Islam, Islamic culture, development, planning and the people of the Gulf region.

The paper added that since information was a weapon of this age and a method of defense and attack, the conference of the information ministers demonstrated the unity of information planning that aimed at a practical and well-studied step which ought

to be taken on a firm base. The enemy was treating the Arabs as one front, so the Arab reaction must be based on a single axis to meet the enemy's challenges.

Dwelling on the same subject, *Al Bilad* said that complete political understanding and an identity of views among the Gulf states made it clear that these states have been able to work coherently and to adopt common attitudes toward the regional and international issues. This shining picture of their cohesion could provide a nucleus for a unified Arab action, it added.

With this coherence in view, every working meeting among the Gulf states has achieved positive results and could also vouch for success in future political actions and in the achievement of further peace and stability in the region, the paper said. In a reference to Saturday's meeting between King Khaled and Sheikh Zayed, the paper praised the unified action and solidarity and said it has real-

ized common aspirations for further progress and prosperity of the two peoples.

Dealing with the King's meeting with Sheikh Zayed, *Okaz* said the meeting assumed great importance under the present circumstances and highlighted the economic and political vitality of the Gulf region. Since the region was exposed to hostile campaigns as a result of its moderate stances, increasing consultations and exchange of views were inevitable among the leaders, it added.

The paper lauded the strong ties between the two countries and said that Saudi Arabia was always eager to work for the mutual interests of the international community. It reiterated that the two leaders' meeting highlighted the unity of the region and its ability to defend itself against all hostile attempts.

In an editorial on the Gulf Arab information ministers' meeting,

Al Riyadh said that Gulf information had its own distinguished feature, and it was gaining strength day by day by virtue of coordination and avoidance of media battles with other governments. The existing coordination of the Gulf states, their periodic meetings at different levels and their avoidance of disputes have enabled the region to remain firm in the face of hostile propaganda. The region was now building a third force which will not be less important than its present political and economic strength.

Al Nadwa held the view that the policy of the Kingdom and other states of the region was to keep the whole region away from tussles and to lead its peoples toward peace and prosperity. The region, which has been supplying a large portion of world's requirements of energy for its progress and prosperity, was still capable of playing this role for the welfare of the world as a whole.

Contemporary French art at Riyadh Palace

Story and photographs by JOYCE PRINCE

RIYADH — An exhibition of the works of 30 French artists ended Sunday at the Riyadh Palace Hotel after an 8-day show.

There were 140 paintings by contemporary artists.

Only one of them, Philippe Bouchard, 27, did Saudi scenes. About five years ago, a Saudi saw Bouchard's paintings and began collecting his work. In October of 1978, he sponsored Bouchard and brought him to Riyadh.

"I have not completely changed my style," Bouchard says, "but I find Saudi Arabia scenes have a distinct quality of their own, and rather than paint them in surreal form, I now enjoy painting more of what my eye actually sees, which is somewhat of a change to the classical."

Silvery Light

"I had not captured the true effect of light upon a canvas, but here I see the silvery light rippling

along the landscape, breaking and foaming across the desert sands." Born in Cairo, he moved to France at the age of 14 and began painting four years later. He had his first show when he was 21.

Another of the artists, M. du Janerand, was also in Riyadh. On the eve of the opening, two young Saudi artists, Sameer Al Daham and Fahd Al Robik, both teachers of art in Riyadh, met du Janerand and discussed their work.

Tracks

Mme. Annie Pequet and Mme. Veronique Lagrula, both from Paris and both Riyadh veterans, organized the show. They started negotiations with the Guigne Gallery of Paris four months ago and the paintings were shipped to Dammam by Air France and trucked to the capital.

"The selection was a difficult task," Mme. Pequet says. "We tried to choose subject content which we felt the Middle Eastern people would enjoy as well as those that best portrayed France."



Vika's "Girl at the Fountain"



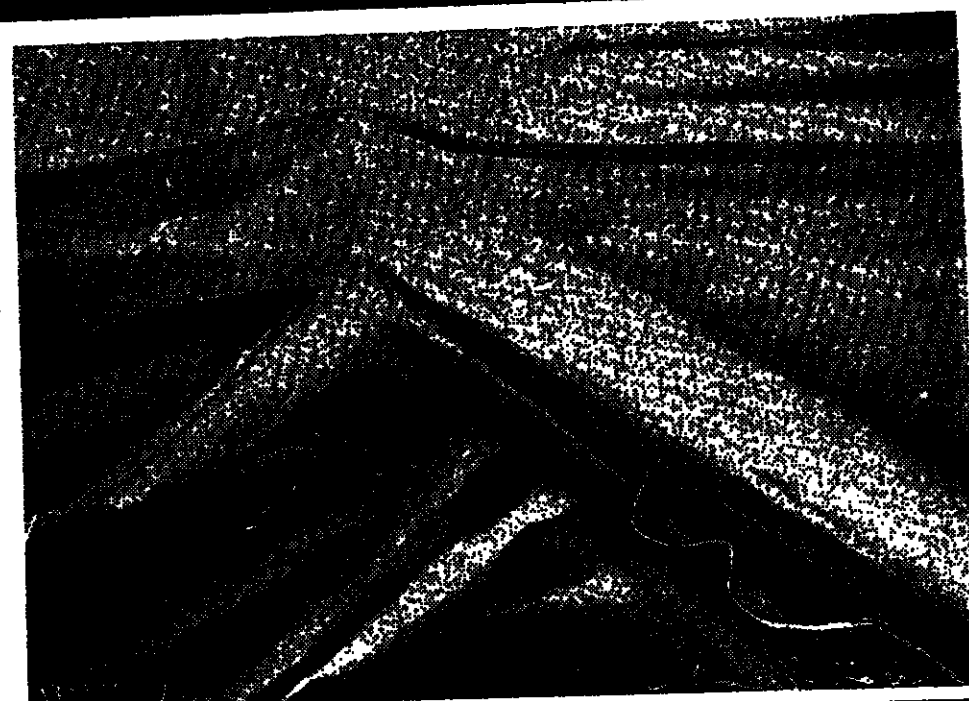
Bouchard with his "The Dhow"



M. du Janerand



This work, and the two below, are from the Sandsignal series



A Texan inspired by the desert

By SCOTT PENDLETON

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — Calligraphy and the desert inspired Houston artist Charles Schorre when he came to Saudi Arabia last spring.

Schorre was one of six artists commissioned by Mobil to visit the company's offices around the world and "react to what they saw and felt." He spent four weeks in Saudi Arabia during April and May and the resulting collection of paintings and photographs is being displayed by Mobil in New York.

"The trip was something I'll never forget for the rest of my life," Schorre says. "I liked the sandstorms. They're denser, more reddish than the Texas sandstorms. I was in a sandstorm in Riyadh and Jeddah and I could see different colorations as they came and left. It was like looking through a filter. It allowed me to see the landscape in a different way."

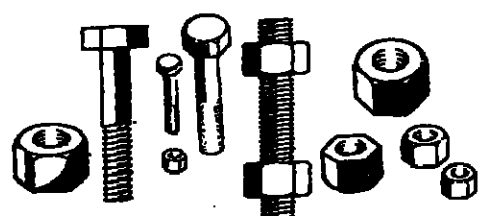
Calligraphy also fascinated Schorre. "They used to perfume their ink and bathe before practicing (the art)." Some of his smaller watercolors have a distinct calligraphic quality, particularly one of an old Turkish watchtower in Ar Ras.

His Sandsignal series is striking. An accomplished illustrator, Schorre is known for large canvas onto which he pours acrylic paint. He used this technique in the Sandsignal series.

Schorre found it difficult to sketch or photograph people in public, lacking the expected permit from the Ministry of Information. Many of his sketches were made from a moving car particularly after one shopkeeper tore up his drawing.

"I was well treated," he maintains. "Any problems I had were owing to my ignorance of the ways of the country."

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Coast to Coast

Brunner proposes measures

EEC urged to cut back oil use

HAMBURG, Dec. 23 (R) — Common Market Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner has proposed measures such as an import tax on oil companies and the complete ban on oil-fired central heating for EEC countries to help them cope with the oil problem.

In an interview Saturday edition of the newspaper *Bild am Sonntag*, he said oil imports must be halved by 1990, a decade which will see the greatest upheaval since World War II.

To help achieve this, Brunner listed a number of measures.

including a kind of energy import tax on oil companies which could be introduced next year.

Such a tax could be used to help individual EEC states which had problems meeting their energy needs and also to develop alternative sources.

Oil-fired central heating systems should be banned in EEC countries for 10 years from now and supplanted by coal, nuclear power and later solar energy.

Brunner said the halving of oil imports could be achieved without gasoline coupons and bans on

driving.

He laid the emphasis on coal, which he said should provide three-quarters of electricity needs by 1990.

By the year 2020, nuclear fusion could produce energy from water, which would be the solution to man's energy problems, Brunner said.

The EEC energy commissioner said it was important for Western industrialized states to help stabilize the political situation of oil producing countries, particularly because oil crises seemed unavoidable in coming years.

Deficit increases

Japanese beset by economic problems

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (OFNS) — The rising price of oil is driving Japan towards inflation and severe budgetary problems, according to financial experts here.

The most obvious sign of financial trouble is the government's Iran to maintain crude liftings at 3.5 million bpd

PARIS, Dec. 23 (R) — Iranian Oil Minister Ali-Akbar Moinefar said Sunday his country will maintain oil production at between three and 3.5 million barrels a day for the near future, about half the liftings under the deposed Shah.

He told a press conference that 700,000 barrels a day will be kept for the domestic market. The rest will be exported.

Iran will not guarantee an export level because this fluctuates with market forces, he said.

failure to halt the fall of the yen, which has slipped against the dollar despite heavy Bank of Japan intervention, backed by a parcel of other measures designed to prevent speculation.

Japan this year expects a current account deficit of \$5 billion, against last year's surplus of \$20 billion. Half of the \$25 billion, decline is attributable to oil, which is needed in greater and greater quantities to fuel Japanese industry.

Imports of oil in the current fiscal year (beginning on 1 April in Japan) are expected to increase by 6.8 per cent in quantity on last year. The cost will be 100 per cent more.

Last week seven major oil companies raised prices by nearly 50 per cent — the sixth increase this year.

The companies all cited the decline of the yen as a major factor. In October last year the dollar would buy only 176 yen, com-

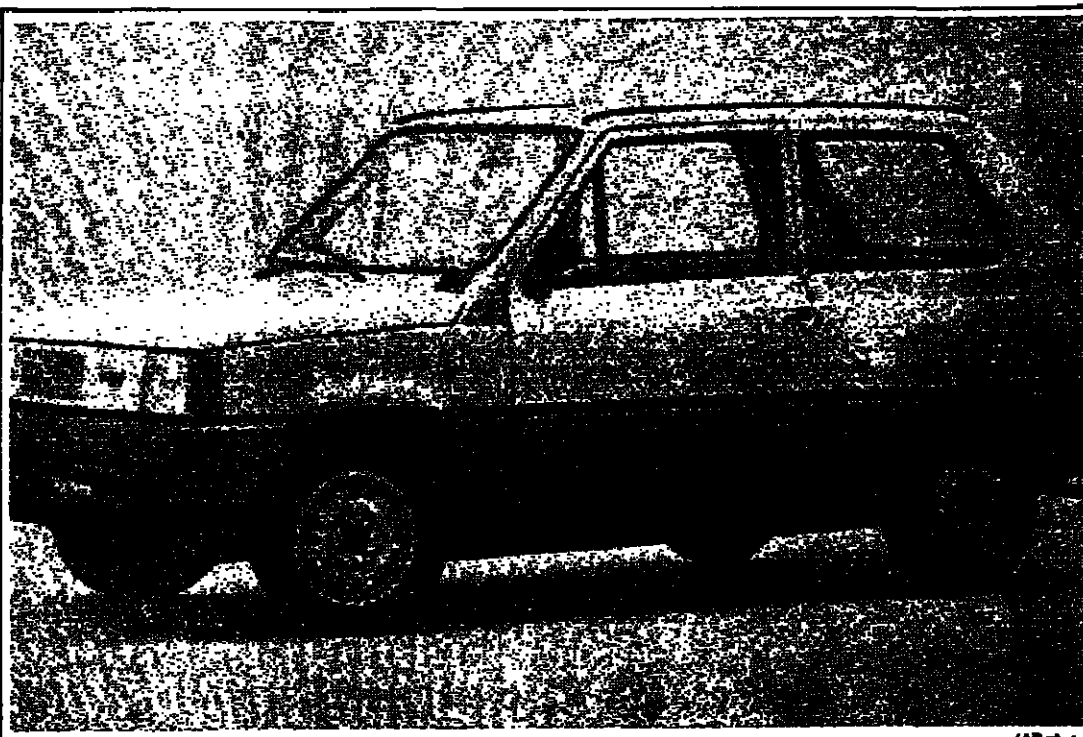
pared with the current figure of around 250.

Finance Ministry sources hint at drastic measures to reverse the trend — perhaps with the aim of stabilizing the yen at 200 to the dollar. However, one top official believes the psychological impact of the oil crisis is such that it will be months before the yen regains its true value.

The government, in the meantime, is struggling to trim down a draft budget for the 1980 fiscal year that already exceeds the current budget by 10 per cent.

The finance ministry has predicted the budget could reach \$169 billion, despite orders to all ministries to cut back.

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said last month that Japan would probably be unable to keep up its present annual level of defense spending of \$10 billion, and might also have to consider cutting foreign aid.



FIAT PANDA: This is the newest Fiat city car. Designed by Giugiaro and named 'Panda', it has a water-cooled 903 cc engine. Its top speed is 140 kph and it will be available next spring.

Malaysia starts crash program to boost government employees

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 23 (AP) — Thousands of Malaysians are being offered jobs under "Operation Fill-up", a crash program to swell the ranks of government.

Operation Fill-up was set in motion more than six months ago to fill vacancies caused by the normally slow selection process and to cut the red tape involved in hiring civil servants.

The usual path to a government paycheck is to respond to an advertisement, be counted among the thousands and serve for a year or more with one of 13 public service commissions. The process takes months and department heads criticized for inadequate performance merely blamed it on lack of staff.

Operation Fill-up substituted 190 selection boards to fill 34,501 lower category jobs of the 42,160 openings listed when the program started in mid-year. The lower classifications include clerks, telephone operators, skilled laborers and supervisors.

Parliament was told recently that 11,908 jobs had been offered by the end of November. About 20,000 were expected to be filled by the end of January, said Muhammad Nasir, a cabinet minister without portfolio.

Those hired go on probation for a year. They may be discharged if found unsuitable without involving the red tape usually used to confirm a dismissal.

There is no shortage of applicants in a country where tens of thousands of high school graduates chase each white collar opening.

The National Savings Bank was buried under 35,000 applications when it advertised four vacancies earlier this year. About 17,000 put in for 500 openings announced by the customs department last year. These hardly compared with the scramble that followed announcement of Operation Fill-up.

The government first issued 1.5 million application blanks. Another million were hastily printed as crowds sought them in

jammed post offices.

Officials said some applicants took more than the three copies each was entitled to. It quickly became clear that many job-seekers were filling for several slots.

One office boy in an insurance firm compared it to a lottery: "The more positions I apply for, the better chance I have of winning one."

Openings in "glamour" departments attracted much attention. The ministry operating the radio and television stations counted more than 100,000 applications for some 300 vacancies.

Carter gives approval

Pan Am, National merge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter has approved a merger of Pan American World Airways and National Airlines into what will be the United States' second largest air carrier.

Carter's decision Saturday was the final government action needed for the takeover of National by Pan American.

Under merger terms already approved by the two airlines, National's routes will be integrated into Pan Am's and the name National will disappear.

Under the law, Carter could

have only vetoed the merger on the basis of foreign relations or national defense considerations, not on the basis of economic factors or the identities of the airlines involved.

"I do not find sufficiently compelling foreign relations or national defense considerations to disturb the board's decision on this issue," Carter said in his letter approving the merger.

Pan Am has 27,000 employees and National 8,000. The combined carriers would move ahead of American Airlines as No. 2 in the United States, behind United Airlines.

Italy economy grows with strides in 1979

MILAN, Dec. 23 (OFNS) — Italy's foreign trade is flourishing and 1979 is likely to prove one of the best years ever.

Figures for the first six months show a rise in exports of 30 per cent in money terms and of an impressive 14 per cent in real terms. The improvement in the second half may not match this but the result for the 12 months will show a healthy gain over 1978.

According to preliminary forecasts by the ministry of foreign trade, 1979's exports will be worth about \$65,000 million, an increase of 21 per cent on the previous year.

With imports forecast to total about \$66,000 million, Italy should show a slight deficit on foreign trade. This should be converted into a comfortable balance of payments surplus by "invisible" earnings of some \$4,600 million, mainly from tourism, in which the country has enjoyed another bumper year.

In view of the worldwide economic slowdown, Italian exporters have good reason to be satisfied with their showing, for which they have earned praise from the minister for foreign commerce, Gaetano Stannati.

Stannati says medium and smaller enterprises have played an important part in insulating Italy from recession. They have tended to flourish in defiance of the business cycle's effect on larger, basic industries.

Many of the medium and smaller industries operate in the so-called "submerged economy" of sub-standard wages and tax evasion.

Among the best performing industries during the year have been those producing beverages (with an increase of 62.1 per cent for the first half); ready-made clothing (51 per cent); furs and fur garments (48.3 per cent); food products (46 per cent); wood furniture (44 per cent); marble and other construction materials (39.9 per cent); textiles and knitwear (31.8 per cent).

Enterprises in these branches of the economy tend to be relatively small, and to maintain much of an artisan character. They prosper through their ability to add high value to raw materials by the application of craftsmanship.

The biggest increase was reported by the oil-refining industry, with an increase in shipments of 70 per cent in the first half of 1979, compared with the same period of 1978.

This is explained by Italy's

important role in the refining of petroleum products, at a time when oil prices have moved up strongly.

In terms of export destinations, the biggest increase, again on the basis of first-half figures, was in the countries of Europe: 34.2 per cent.

This figure was bettered by exports to fellow countries of the European Economic Community for which the increase was 45.2 per cent; Italy has no doubts about the benefits of belonging to the Common Market.

Trade with Asia was up 27.8 per cent, and notable increases in exports were reported to a number of Third World countries, including Peru, Pakistan, Syria and North Yemen. The improvement in shipments to the Americas, notably the United States, is described as less brilliant.

With the 1979 results roughly calculated, and highly satisfying, the foreign trade ministry is busy with prognostications for 1980 and with policies designed to achieve them. Stannati says 1980 will be a more difficult year for Italian exporters, and he expects them to redouble their efforts.

At home, inflation is taking off again. Next year the annual rate could come close to 20 per cent. Moreover, because the lira is in the European Monetary System, traditional relief by devaluation may not be practicable.

But Stannati says the outlook is "not so black," always assuming the absence of further shocks, such as another energy or currency crisis.

U.S., Sudanese sign \$100 million assistance plan

KHARTOUM, Dec. 23 (R) — Sudan and the United States signed a five-year development assistance agreement Sunday worth \$100 million, the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) reported.

The United States will give Sudan wheat and wheat flour worth \$100 million for local sale over five years and Sudan will spend the proceeds on development projects.

Sudan will also sign a commodity import program agreement next week under which the United States Agency for International Development (AID) will provide \$40 million in foreign currency to cover imports, the U.S. embassy said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.42	7.46	7.45
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	195.25
Swiss F (100)	220.00	213.00	211.00
French F (100)	83.00	83.40	83.40
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.50	41.85
Lebanese Lira (100)		102.00	102.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.50	4.62
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.31	12.35
Jordanian Dinar		11.35	11.38
Emirate Dirham (100)		89.50	89.80
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.25	91.25
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		9.50	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		74.50	74.10
Yemeni Riyal (100)		80.00	89.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)		—	41.90
Indian Rupee (100)		—	34.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	—
Gold kg.		53,100.00	—
10 Tolas bar		6,190.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	14.18
Canadian Dollar	2.86	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	176.00	176.50
Spanish Peso	—	51.00	51.15
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Philippine Peso (1.00)	—	—	47.00
Singapore	—	—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

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1A	Marzario Persia	A.E.T.	Ro Ro	21-12-79
3	Abul Wals	S.E.A.	Reefers	19-12-79
4	Impeka	S.E.A.	Reefers	21-12-79
5	Atlantic Pagar Barges	Kanoo	Powder/Special Rice/Gen.	9-12-79
6	Mahavijay	S.E.A.	Barley/General	15-12-79
7	Europe II	SSMSC	Sorghum/General	21-12-79
8	Archangelos 'G'	Algebrash	Barley/General	17-12-79
9	Europe Ferry	S.E.A.	Sugar	19-12-79
10	Benzair	O.C.E.	Eggs/Apples	18-12-79
11	Hellenic Lines	Alpha	General/Rubber, Canned	23-12-79
12	Davco	O.Vade	Bananas	18-12-79
13	Odysseus	Rosloco	Bulk Cement	17-12-79
14	Taura Arrow	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	22-12-79
15	One West	S.E.A.	Steel/Gen./Plywood	21-12-79
16	Capetan Marinos	Kanoo	Containers/Gen./Rice	13-12-79
17	Marco Polo	Alasabah	Frost, Poultry	13-12-79
18	Silver Bay	Alasabah	Rice-Flour	22-12-79
19	Julia	O.C.E.	Reefers	22-12-79
20	Ville D'Anvers	M.T.A.	Containers	22-12-79
21	Van Dyke	Algebrash	To Load my Ctrs.	23-12-79
22	Aminah 'A'	Alwani	Dum/Dilicate	19-12-79
23	Maldiva Victory	O.Trade	Tea/General	22-12-79
24	Sasipwili	S.C.S.A.	Wheat/Barley	14-12-79
25	Anangel Peace	Omi	Barley	22-12-79

Ro Ro:

Anglia Express Red sea Containers 23-12-79

RECENT ARRIVALS

BERTH	SHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
1	Addiyah	Kanoo	Containers	22-12-79
2	Jyotin Maru	Alasabah	Vehicles	22-12-79
3	Anangel Peace	Omi	Barley	22-12-79
4	Ville D'Anvers	M.T.A.	Containers	22-12-79
5	Maldiva Victory	O.Trade	General/Tea	22-12-79
6	Hellenic Grace Alpha	General/Reefers/Ctrs.	—	22-12-79
7	Julia	O.C.E.	Reefers	22-12-79
8	Gehtani I	Alwani	General	22-12-79
9	Van Dyke	Algebrash	To load my ctrs.	23-12-79
10	Anglia Express	Red Sea	Ro Ro	23-12-79

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BERTH	SHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
8	Dorcas	Kanoo	General	17-12-79
9	Strathesk	Kanoo	General	22-12-79
10	Penia	Gulf	Loading Urea	13-12-79
11	Luna 'Mansur	Kanoo	Gen/Steel	21-12-79
12	Tasim	S.E.A.	General	19-12-79
13	Princess Louise	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	17-12-79
14	Orient Trust	UEP	Sugar In Bags	19-12-79
15	Al Durrah	Kanoo	Sheep	23-12-79
16	Avia Samir	UEP	Gen/Steel	23-12-79
17	Vicoll	UEP	Urea In Bags	12-12-79
18	World South (D.R.)	S.A.C.	Bulk Cement	18-12-79
19	San Tia	UEP	Cement In Bags	14-12-79

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Directorate General of Telegraph and Telev. Mecca Zone	Repairs to wireless building in Rabegh	1	50	Jan. 2
Directorate of Education, Afaj	Operation, repairs and maintenance of three power generators at schools in Afaj area	1	100	Dec. 29
Municipality of Medina	Construction of Fairouziah park	1	500	Dec. 29
" " " "	Asphalting and paving of roads and building of lavatories (A)	1	5000	Dec. 29
" " " "	" " " "	1	5000	Dec. 29

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As flies to wanton boys

By KEYES BEECH

KAEW, Thailand — It was "glorious 17th of April," and peace had come to Phnom Penh after five long and bloody years of war.

There was no sound of bugles, little other ceremony. Men in black moved into town, and began to take charge.

They carried Chinese grenades, Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles with heavy clips of ammunition. They seemed curious, not at all preoccupied. But they struck the people of Phnom Penh as their youth. So many of them were barely in their teens. Could these boys be the new Khmer Rouge?

At 10 a.m. the patriarch of the Phnom Penh community went on the radio to announce: "The war is over. We are among brothers."

He spoke quietly in your homes. The silence that had fallen on the city exploded into a paroxysm of joy. It was as if the dam had broken on five years of misery, dashed and deprivation. The war was over, families could be reunited. Now that peasants could work their farms, there would be plenty to eat. The corruption of the Lon Nol regime was a thing of the past.

The hearts of the people went out to the boy soldiers who had fought so long and so hard for the nation. The Khmer Rouge spread

out over the city, the people began a rhythmic hand-clapping of welcome. There was no response from the black-clad figures who had come out of the jungle. They were stony-faced, sullen, angry.

All of us were smiling but

camp here at Sa Kaew, 34 miles inside Thailand from the Cambodian border. The camp houses 30,000 Cambodians, most of them slowly recovering from disease and starvation.

A calm, composed woman who

were rich. They lived in a large house at 66 Monivong Blvd., near the Chinese Hospital. They owned two cars; a Volkswagen and a Honda.

"On the second day, the Khmer Rouge came to our house with guns and told us to leave the city," Mrs. Mam I said. "They told us it would be for only three days and to take as few possessions as possible."

"They didn't tell us where to go or what to do, only to get out of the city. We did as we were told. I took some food and milk for my baby girl, who was then 5 years old. We loaded everybody into the two cars and left."

Thus began the first stage of the Khmer Rouge social revolution: the evacuation of the wicked cities for the pastoral purity of the rice paddies and the ancestral forests that were the birthplace of the Khmer (Cambodian) people.

"We were the fortunate ones," Mrs. Mam I said. "We rode while the others walked or crawled. The sick and wounded had to be carried."

She is apologetic about those two cars. The Khmer Rouge relieved them of the Honda 20 miles out of Phnom Penh, but they were allowed to keep the Volkswagen for a few more months.

For the next five months the Mam I family lived under a tree alongside a road. Then, in October, she said, "they told us we could go back to Phnom Penh. But they lied."

After several days' journey by truck, train and ox cart, they were dumped in a forest at a place called Svay Sar, not far from the Thai border. This was to be their home for the next four years.

"They told us to build our own homes and to complete the job in 10 days. We had no tools, not even a hammer and nails, but we finished in 10 days. We didn't want to be killed."

There were 2,000 people in the Svay Sar camp to begin with. Three years later, only 300 were alive. The others died of disease or starvation, or were executed.

"They would have killed us at the start if they had known who we were, so we pretended to be simple farmers. They were always trying to trick you into revealing your identity."

"Once they handed my husband a book to read. If he had read

So they killed him and cut open his chest and took out the pacemaker. A few days later, they came and killed her mother.

none of them smiled back," Mrs. Mam I recalled. "It was then that I first felt that something was wrong."

"We didn't have much food but we had prepared a special meal for them. They didn't want it. They even seemed angry when we offered it, and they arrested some who had clapped their hands. But for a few hours at least, we were happy."

The Mam I family slept very little that night. They sat eagerly by their radio, waiting for news, or gossiped with their neighbors. They did not know it, but this was to be their last evening in Phnom Penh, the beginning of a nightmare that would last more than five years and end in the refugee

speaks fluent English and French, Mrs. Mam I is in charge of the Catholic Relief Services kitchen at the Sa Kaew. She is responsible for feeding 3,000 people a day. Her command post is a tent, surrounded by a jumble of cooking utensils, food parcels and steaming pots of rice.

The Mam I family was of Phnom Penh's elite. Mrs. Mam I was a high school English teacher, her husband a Finance Ministry official with a law degree. With their two children, parents, nieces and nephews and in-laws, they made up a family of 13. Five are alive today.

By any standards, they were comfortable. In Cambodia they



Cambodian refugees in Thailand wait to be evacuated



At Thailand's Sa Kaew refugee camp, where 35,000 people live, mothers wait in line to see the doctor.

it he would have been dead. Instead, he pretended to read it upside down. The Khmer Rouge laughed at him and snatched the book away."

On Dec. 30, 1977, the Khmer Rouge killed her 78-year-old father. It happened because he was wearing a "pacemaker" in his chest, put there years earlier by a surgeon in Germany.

He was working in the field when a Khmer Rouge soldier pushed him. The old man told him not to do that because he was wearing a "machine" inside him that kept his heart going. The soldier said to the old man that he must be very rich to afford a machine like that and accused him of carrying a transmitter inside his

body to call in American bombers. So they killed him and cut open his chest and took out the pacemaker. A few days later they came and killed her mother.

"The longer we lived there, the worse things got. We planted rice, manioc, potatoes, pumpkins and cucumbers. There was food but the Khmer Rouge took it all. What they didn't eat they gave back to us. It wasn't much."

By January 1979, eight members of the Mam I family were dead. On Jan. 30, nearly a month after the Vietnamese had invaded Cambodia and captured Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge told the survivors of the Svay Sar settlement that they were free to leave. Why?

"I don't know," Mrs. Mam I said. "They never explained. We never asked questions. We never complained. If they asked you to do something, you did it. They asked only once."

The Mam I family set out by foot for Siem Reap, the family seat and home of the famous ruins of Angkor Wat. It took them 18 days to cover a distance of 80 miles. Once they got there, they found that the local people were in even worse shape than they were.

"They were like animals. They were so shrunken they looked like monkeys."

Siem Reap was full of Vietnamese soldiers, so the five surviving members of the Mam I family,

including the two children and a niece, turned around and walked back to where they came from. It took 18 days more.

"It was then we decided our only hope was to go to Thailand," Mrs. Mam I said.

A vigorous woman of 44, she carries no physical scars from her experience. Neither does her husband, a tall man of 48 with graying hair.

More interested in the future than in the past, they hope to go to the United States with their children. Mrs. Mam I has a nephew, Sovan Tun, living in Knoxville, Tenn. Her foster mother also lives there.

Some survive and some do not. (LAT)

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PAGE 12

International

Mugabe's nephews hurt

Nkomo blames Muzorewa for attack

LUSAKA, Dec. 23, (Agencies) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo Sunday accused ex-Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's auxiliary forces of attacking the former home in Salisbury of Robert Mugabe.

Lord Soames Sunday condemned the attack. "Gangsterism of this kind strikes at the heart of democratic process. It is particularly regrettable on the first day after the ceasefire agreement," he said.

On his return from London Bishop Muzorewa said, "I am very sorry to hear that kind of thing when we are just at the verge of peace in our country."

He blamed the attack on dissidents in Mugabe's army opposed to a ceasefire. "There are a lot of (his) people who are anti-Mugabe and could be doing that sort of thing," he said.

Asked whether the ceasefire would hold, the Bishop said, "I am committed to seeing this ceasefire work... one just wonders whether those people (the Patriotic Front) can be trusted to honor what they have agreed to do."

Nkomo, co-leader with Mugabe of the Patriotic Front, spoke on his return from London. Three unidentified Africans raked the Mugabe home with automatic gunfire Saturday, wounding two of Mugabe's nephews.

In a speech, Nkomo said Bishop Muzorewa's men had staged the attack to make it look as if Nkomo's gunmen were involved and thus split the Patriotic Front.

He called Lord Soames to stop further attacks by rounding up the auxiliary forces and putting them in special camps.

"Until that is done, incidents like yesterday's will continue to happen," he said.

Zimbabwean government delegation and more than 2,000 of Nkomo's followers gave him a rousing welcome.

Some 60,000 refugees and guerrilla fighters of Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU) have used Zambia as a base. Speaking to his followers, Nkomo paid tribute to "the heroic stand of our people" against the forces of imperialism and exploitation.

He also thanked international organiza-

tions and countries, particularly the socialist states of East Europe and Zambia, which had helped the Front.

Linking the war in Rhodesia with liberation struggles in other parts of Southern Africa, Nkomo declared ominously that "we fought together against federation (of Rhodesia and Nyasaland), we fought to get Zambia, to get Zimbabwe, and we shall fight together to get South Africa."

Nkomo later told a press conference he would return to Salisbury "in the very near future," but would first spend a few days in the Zambian capital to issue instructions to his forces about the ceasefire.

He said the Patriotic Front would fight the elections as an alliance rather than a single party.

"We have fought the war as an alliance, we shall fight the elections as an alliance," he said.

Seeking to reassure white Rhodesians, Nkomo pledged equal treatment for all, regardless of color.

"Our war was not against white people, it was against an evil system. We shall not discriminate against white people who choose to stay in the country," he said.

Asked what would happen to Bishop Muzorewa if he lost the election, Nkomo said the bishop could choose whether to leave the country or not.

"It is up to the police to decide who has committed crimes," he added, indicating the possibility of war crimes trials.

The ZAPU leader also appealed to Britain to ensure that all South African troops left Rhodesia immediately.

Any attempts by the South Africans to intervene militarily before independence must be halted by Britain, he said, while a post-independence aggression would have to be opposed by the new government.

South Africa admitted recently that it had sent troops into Rhodesia to protect major transport routes.

Mugabe, at the start of his journey back to Rhodesia, said the wounding of two of his relatives in Salisbury cast a shadow on the ceasefire agreement, and hinted that such acts could trigger reprisals.

"There are various groups who are capable for this sort of thing. They must remember that what they can do, we can do better," Mugabe commented before leaving London for Dar es Salaam.

The first troops in the 1,200-strong Commonwealth force, drawn from Britain, Kenya, Fiji, Australia and New Zealand, were to arrive Sunday to begin monitoring the ceasefire.

'The Fifth Man'

U.K. diplomat named as spy

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP) — John Cairncross, a retired English diplomat and treasury official who lives in Rome, was named in newspaper reports Sunday as a self-confessed Soviet spy in the 1930s.

The *Sunday Times* said it was told by Cairncross that he supplied diplomatic and political material to the late Guy Burgess in the Burgess-Maclean-Philby spy chain. Burgess and Donald Maclean fled to Moscow in 1951 and were joined there later by Kim Philby. All three had worked in the British Embassy in Washington.

The report said that after Burgess and Maclean fled, security authorities questioned Cairncross, who told them the truth and then left the civil service. His role in the affair was kept quiet and he went abroad, working for international agencies. For a time he was stationed in Bangkok.

His brother, Sir Alec Cairncross, is a former government economic adviser.

Author Andrew Boyle, whose recent book on the spy chain, *The Climate of Treason*, led to the naming of royal art adviser Anthony Blunt as another self-confessed Soviet spy, said in *The Observer* newspaper that Cairncross was one of six diplomats under suspicion after Burgess and Maclean defected.

Boyle said: "The six were not really in the first rank of spies. Cairncross, I understand,

played only a junior role in passing information, and that for a short period in mid-1939."

Like Burgess, Cairncross, now 66, was at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 1930s and belonged to a Communist student group there. He said he knew Maclean, Philby and Blunt as well as Burgess.

Cairncross said he left the Foreign Office for the Treasury because he was "disgusted" by the appeasement of Hitler by the Foreign Office. When he was eventually interrogated, he said he was confronted with his own notes on Foreign Office attitudes, which he had given to Burgess. The defector left them behind when he fled.

Blunt has said he gave the Soviets information on Nazi intelligence during World War II, which he felt the British government ought to have handed over anyway, because they were allies in the anti-Nazi struggle.

The *Sunday Times* said that at the request of Cairncross it would not publish his address in Rome. It said he lives alone in a small fourth-floor apartment, after separating from his wife Gabriella.

The newspaper quoted Cairncross as saying: "In the light of all this, I think, instead of staying in my flat for Christmas, the best thing is to disappear because life will be a bit tricky."

Wind, sun, salt, pollution

Sands of time weigh heavily on Sphinx

CAIRO, Dec. 23 (AP) — Workmen are fashioning a new limestone corset for the great Sphinx of Giza in an effort to combat the erosion that experts fear may one day topple the head of the 4,600-year-old marvel.

The problem is that the once-solid limestone from which the Sphinx was carved is slowly flaking away, said Zahi Hawass, an antiquities inspector at Giza, the Cairo suburb where the monument — a symbolic joining of man and the sun-god Ra — lies in eternal guard over the burial place of Egypt's ancient kings.

Erosion became a problem 50 years ago when the body of the 21-meter-high, 57-meter-long Sphinx was unearthed by archaeologists.

Laborers began swarming over the Sphinx, one of Egypt's most popular attractions, on Saturday, Hawass said 600 limestone blocks, most about 60 centimeters high and 30 centimeters wide, will be laid along the sides of the Sphinx to act as a screen to ward off winds that slowly erode the original limestone. The first stone was laid Saturday in what is planned as a three-month project.

"It is the most extensive repair work undertaken since the Greco-Roman period" when four new paws were added, said Hawass.

Hawass and western archaeologists familiar with the erosion problem agree that the stone shield is necessary but they question the timing of the project.

Samples of rock taken from the body of the Sphinx last year showed an unusually high salt content and Hawass said the salt appeared to be causing erosion, just as the wind, sun and industrial pollution were. The salt comes from ground water that is sucked up into the porous limestone body of the Sphinx.

The salt is believed to have caused the solid rock body of the monument to have separated from the protective block walls built in Roman times, most of which have fallen down and exposed the sides of the Sphinx.

Some archaeologists believe the current project should be held up until the salt is flushed out. Otherwise the same thing will happen to the new shield, they fear.

"It's like a dentist filling a cavity in a tooth without cleaning out the rotten part first," said Mark Lehner, a 29-year-old American archaeologist who has been making detailed photographic and

architectural records of the Sphinx for the past year.

The erosion of the Sphinx is extremely gradual, but Lehner said a visible change had taken place since the French unearthed the body in 1926.

"Looking at the photographs taken then, it is apparent that perhaps several inches of rock has crumbled away," he said. "On a windy day, you can hear the rustle of chips falling off."

While no disaster is imminent, one Western archaeologist, who declined to be identified, said that the neck of the Sphinx could be weakened to the point that the head, which weighs several tons, could come crashing down.

To prevent this, archaeologists injected a glue-like substance into the flaking rock in 1974 and Hawass said the treatments may be resumed as an extension of the current \$40,000 three-month repair project.

The Sphinx lies at the bottom of a hill leading to the three great Pyramids. The Pharaoh Chephren ordered it built to guard the royal cemetery.

Archaeologists believe the yellowish limestone monument has been repaired a half-dozen times since it was first carved out of solid rock in an ancient quarry.

About 1400 B.C., the first repair work was undertaken by Pharaoh Thutmose IV and the story of how it came about appears on a stone tablet that still lies between the Sphinx's paws.

A young prince, Thutmose came to hunt Gazelles at Giza and fell asleep near the giant head, which was the only part of the monument sticking up out of the sand. He dreamed the Sphinx talked to him in his sleep and said he would become king if he removed the suffocating sands. The prince vowed to unearth it and had the sand removed when he became Pharaoh.



The Sphinx

هكذا من النحل



THE CHAMP: Muhammad Ali, retired heavyweight boxing champion, holds up a small Vietnamese refugee whom he visited in Hong Kong Saturday.

'At least for now'

Gen. Haig to shun politics

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 (AP) — Gen. Alexander Haig, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for president or the Senate, announced Saturday that he had decided not to become involved in politics, "at least for now."

"I have decided not to enter political life," the former White House chief of staff said. "After a long and careful assessment, I concluded that it is not a constructive thing for me to do at this time."

Haig, 55, has been seeking support for a presidential bid for several months. The general moved to suburban Devon after retiring in June as Supreme Allied Commander of NATO forces.

"I felt a great deal of support, and I have been encouraged by it," said Haig. But he concluded that it was very late in entering the process of selecting political nominees and that his support was "not meaningful in depth and breadth."

Republican

Haig said he had no intention of supporting any of the announced candidates for president, but "I will be strongly behind whoever the political process selects in the Republican Party."

He declined to speculate about any political plans in the years to come.

Speeches

Since summer, Haig has spoken in 35 states about his concerns for the United States, including doubts over the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty now before the Senate, and U.S. security in general.

Haig, who became President Nixon's chief of staff after H.R. Haldeman's resignation during the Watergate scandal, now works as a specialist with the Foreign Policy Research Institute, where he is directing a five-month study of western security.

The kidney transplant

U.S. doctors made history

BOSTON, Dec. 23 (AP) — Twenty-five years ago Sunday, surgeons labored over a pair of identical twins for 5 1/2 hours. It was an experimental long shot but they took a kidney out of the healthy brother and put it into the body of the sick one.

For the first time, the operation worked. And so began the art of transplants, a branch of medicine that has improved the lives of thousands.

In the future, physicians hope, the lesson of that first success will help doctors learn to replace other worn out organs with spare parts from the living and the dead. In addition to dramatic heart transplants, doctors are working on switching the liver, the lungs and the pancreas.

Two days before Christmas in 1954, doctors removed one of the two healthy kidneys from 23-year-old Ronald Herrick and placed it into the right pelvic area of his brother Richard. Until then, Richard had been confined to a hospital, suffering from end-stage kidney disease.

With his brother's kidney he survived seven more years. Unlike most other transplant recipients, the Herricks were genetically identical twins. Because of this, doctors avoided the body's natural tendency to reject foreign tissue.

The historic operation took place at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and over the years, doctors there worked at perfecting the operation. Five years later, they successfully transferred kidneys between related, though genetically different, people. And in 1962, they gave a kidney to a man from an unrelated donor.



Gen. Alexander Haig

Carter overturns polls; opponents left in dust

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (R) — President Carter, who trailed Senator Edward Kennedy in opinion polls until recently, now has a 53 to 33 per cent lead among Democratic and independent voters, a *Time* magazine survey showed Saturday.

Calling the switch "one of the most dramatic turnabouts in modern American political history," *Time* said there has been a shift of 63 percentage points in the president's favour in only four months.

Carter's gains were attributed in part to his handling of the present crisis in Iran, and in part to Senator Kennedy's handling of his campaign since he announced his candidacy. Two-thirds of those polled said they thought Carter's approach to the Iran crisis, in which militants are holding 50 Americans hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, was "just right."

Three quarters disapproved of Kennedy's recent outspoken criticism of the Shah.

Italian coastal cities hit by severe storms

VENICE, Dec. 23 (R) — The highest waters in Venice since the disastrous flooding of 1966 rolled into the city Saturday and authorities estimated the damage at several million dollars.

The rough seas and strong winds destroyed beach installations at Venice Lido but there were no reports of serious damage to buildings in the main part of the city.

Weather experts said a change of wind had saved the city from flood damage that could have equalled the disaster of November, 1966. They said winds blowing onshore from the Adriatic had changed direction at the last moment, averting another disaster.

At one point, the city was flooded in parts to a depth of 1.68 meters (66 inches), the highest since the 1966 level of 1.990 meters (75 inches). St Mark's Square was submerged to a depth of 90 centimeters (35 inches).

Damage initially was estimated only in the hundreds of thousands of dollars but city authorities said tonight the damage was greater than initially thought. An emergency committee was set up to deal with the damage and find refuge for 28 families who had to leave their homes.

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